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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII NO. 94 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th April	Colaba	6019 Cargo only
1st May	Nardinia	6880
8th "	Margha	8,258
15th "	Morea	10890

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1st May	Naldera	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND KOBE.

Date about.	Steamer.	
23rd April	Trans os Montes	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
19th April	Linga	Karachi coasting
21st "	Bamora	Persian Gulf Ports
22nd "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
22nd "	Karoa	S & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag ew P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar anged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure.
Fukkai Maru	S. Turu	3830	3rd April	14th April
Kenaon Maru No. 3	S. Kakimi	3596	11th April	16th April
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	25th April	3rd May
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5831	11th April	23rd April
Shinzui Maru	J. Yanamoto	2910	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinonara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	4th May	15th May
†Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	8th May	15th May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.
For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allico Buildings,
Mornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kosaku Maru	N. Wakatake.	19th April	30th April	Japan
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	18th April	24th April	"
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	21st April	2nd May	"
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	5th May	15th May	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
8TH JUNE, 1920
FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 360.
A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

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THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY, OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	18,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hansi		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened at interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 1 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1884.
Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 294,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,925,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,915,000
HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 16 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 400 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
216, Hornby Road.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business day of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 30,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.
Funds exceed 30,00,000
Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid about 23,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
23½, HORNBY ROAD.
(Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	—	at Rs.	15	0 0 each
Georgette Hats	—	at ,,	15	0 0 "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,,	20	0	0 "
Jameshanta Hats	— at Rs.	10 & ,,	12	8 0 "

AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 479.

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the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to:—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

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THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
The Permanent Exhibition
OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
Admission Free.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 20 per cent. Surrender Value to are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 19.

Rainfall has been nearly general in South Madras, Mysore and local in Bombay, Deccan, Assam. A few falls have occurred in Bengal, South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts:—Dibrugarh three quarters of an inch, Sibsagar, Tezpur a half, Mymensingh one, Hyderabad, Deccan, Bangalore a half, Mysore three quarters, Calicut, Madura a half, Negapatam one, Trichinopoly two, Coimbatore three quarters, Salem a half, Ootacamund one and half. A fresh western disturbance is approaching and snow has fallen in Kashmir.

Forecast:—An extension of rain into North West Frontier Province.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th April 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	8 a.m.	10 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.767 inches		
Temperature of Air	83.4 Deg.		
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3 ,,		
Dew Point	76.5 ,,		
Relative humidity of Air	0.799 ,,		
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky=10)	3		
Maximum temperature of Air	89.3 ,,		
Minimum do. do.	79.5 ,,		
General Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,WNW,NNW.		
Movement of Wind	170 Miles.		

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay mean time. Depth at which is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER: Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	April.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	April.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	19	m	11	43	29	5	19	m	5	11	14	3
			11	40a	28	7			5	38a	16	9
Tues.	20		0	20a	29	11	20	m	6	49	13	8
									6	22a	16	10
Wed.	21	m	0	21	28	6	21	m	6	29	13	7
			1	11a	29	10			7	7a	17	3
Thu.	22	m	1	5	28	1	22	m	7	11	13	11
			1	58a	29	4			7	56a	17	11
Fri	23	m	1	52	27	4	23	m	7	57	14	10
			2	45a	28	7			8	50a	18	8
Sat.	24	m	2	44	26	4	24	m	8	4	16	1
			3	43a	27	7			10	4a	19	4
Sun.	25	m	3	48	25	4	25	m	9	50	17	6
			4	59a	26	9			11	42a	19	6

April 19 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 19m.	Sunset.	6h. 57m.
,, 20 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 19m.	,,	6h. 57m.
,, 21 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 18m.	,,	6h. 57m.
,, 22 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 17m.	,,	6h. 57m.
,, 23 (Friday)	,,	6h. 16m.	,,	6h. 58m.
,, 24 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 16m.	,,	6h. 58m.
,, 25 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 15m.	,,	6h. 58m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	19th April.	4h.	24·7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	,,	11d.	6h. 54·2m. p.m.
New Moon	,,	19d.	3h. 13·1m. a.m.
First Quarter	,,	25d.	6h. 57·5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th April, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala; night temperature is lower than usual in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Night temperature is below the average in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess in Sind and west Rajputana; while night temperature is in defect in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above normal in the north of the division and rose to 110 deg. F. in north Gujarat. Night temperature is locally above the average in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is overcast and humidity is in excess in the southern districts; elsewhere skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature has fallen and is below normal in the southern half of the division, the deficiency being considerable in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen locally in the north Bombay Deccan and east Hyderabad: Ahmednagar reports 0.35in. of rain, Poona 0.13in. and Hyderabad 0.50in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess where rain has fallen. Day temperature is locally below normal in the north-western districts. Night temperature is in defect at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall generally accompanied by thunderstorms has been nearly general to the south of a line joining Calicut and Negapatam and has been local in Mysore, east Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Trichinopoly has had 2.30in., Negapatam 0.90 in. and Coimbatore 0.80in. A fresh disturbance is approaching northwest India from the west and light to moderate cloud has appeared over Baluchistan and the Punjab. The air is drier than usual in northern India and day temperature is high in Sind, west Rajputana and north Gujarat.

Thunderstorms are again likely over nearly the same area in the Peninsula and may also occur in the Central Provinces; but a decrease is probable in the rainfall in southeast Madras. A few duststorms or thunderstorms are also probable in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th April, 1920.

There has been local rain in Assam and south Madras with a few falls in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. Chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji four inches, Sibsagar one; Gauhati a half; Silchar three-quarters; Tinnevelly, Kodaikanal one and a half; Pamban, Calicut a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 18th APL. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	89.0	68.6	96	..	6.97	+2.93
Muskat	89.3	79.9	78	..	0.82	—3.01
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.4	69.4	46	..	1.96	+0.30
Rawalpindi	85.9	60.0	36	..	8.68	—1.82
Lahore	98.6	65.3	52	..	3.33	—0.43
Hissar	103.8	66.9	42	..	1.76	—0.38
Ambala	95.0	64.0	34	..	4.39	—1.26
Delhi	101.6	72.8	37	..	2.32	—0.86
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	105.7	74.1	29	..	2.10	+0.17
Mainpuri	103.8	75.3	30	..	1.68	—0.98
Jhansi	107.2	81.2	24	..	0.96	—0.95
Cawnpore	105.2	74.9	32	..	1.46	—0.82
Allahabad	108.5	82.2	39	..	1.04	—1.33
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	104.7	66.4	22	..	0.78	—0.42
Karachi	84.8	73.5	78	..	0.45	—1.22
Ajmer	99.8	67.4	34	..	2.64	+1.20
Jaipur	101.6	68.2	25	..	2.71	+1.06
Kotah	103.2	78.8	11	..	2.02	+0.62
Mount Abu	85.0	71.9	22	..	0.78	—0.48
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100.4	70.1	67	..	0.12	—0.43
Dwarka	84.5	78.2	78	..	1.07	+0.24
Veraval	82.6	72.8	84	..	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot	102.4	73.4	68	..	2.10	+1.59
Bhavnagar Para	114.8	79.0	33	..	3.63	+3.11
Surat	100.3	77.1	77	..	4.06	+3.63
Ahmedabad	105.0	74.0	63	..	1.30	+0.90
Deesa	105.3	71.2	59	..	0.06	—0.47
Neemuch	101.7	71.1	16	..	3.31	+2.44
Indore	100.1	70.1	60	0.09	5.03	+3.93
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	103.9	77.5	32	..	1.32	—1.70
Saugor	104.0	78.0	20	..	0.69	—1.67
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	102.0	78.7	27	..	6.04	+5.30
Akola	107.5	77.2	20	..	1.74	—0.42
Amraoti	105.4	79.1	27	..	3.18	+0.93
Nagpur	103.6	76.2	42	..	2.02	—0.99
Chanda	104.9	83.0	60	..	2.53	—0.82
Raipur	104.0	80.1	40	..	1.60	—1.12
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.3	78.6	76	..	1.50	+0.84
Ratnagiri	88.5	78.6	77	..	0.73	—0.30
Marmugoa	87.0	79.1	76	..	3.91	+2.50
Karwar	89.3	75.2	77	..	3.11	+0.94
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.4	77.2	43	..	1.82	+0.71
Ahmednagar	100.7	76.7	43	0.35	4.20	+2.47
Poona	100.1	65.7	61	0.13	2.80	+1.32
Sholapur	104.5	80.2	21	..	2.79	+0.47
Bijapur	100.1	79.7	47	..	2.49	+0.61
Belgaum	94.5	71.5	54	..	2.66	—0.44
Aurangabad	101.1	78.0	30	..	3.14	+1.42
Nizamabad (Indr)	107.7	78.3	25	0.06	2.04	—0.16
Hyderabad	101.6	74.2	44	0.50	9.53	+6.78
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.7	78.1	75	..	9.21	+5.76
Calicut	88.2	80.2	81	0.48	20.81	+13.47
Cochin	91.3	74.3	79	0.10	2.13	+11.45
Colombo	87.5	73.7	80	0.10	33.48	+0.39
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.2	73.2	71	..	13.48	+6.22
Bellary	104.6	76.5	41	..	6.31	+3.37
Cuddapah	103.8	77.2	58	..	9.68	+4.43
Madras	91.9	77.1	88	..	26.94	+5.78
Bangalore	93.9	68.0	71	0.44	7.38	+2.71
Coimbatore	94.7	78.2	73	0.80	7.06	+0.28
Trichinopoly	101.2	79.9	67	2.30	22.05	—12.29
Negapatam	91.5	75.3	91	0.90	54.45	+23.13

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 19th April, 1920 was 30.020 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE MOST POPULAR NEWSPAPER OF WESTERN INDIA.

The Bombay Chronicle is admitted to be the most readable and up-to-date daily in Western India. Founded only in 1913 it has achieved a success unparalleled in Indian journalism. It is read and has become famous everywhere.

The independence of its Editorial columns has not least contributed to its great popularity.

SINGLE COPY: TWO ANNAS

BABY SELMAN.

Reared from birth on Virol

Kamptee, Central Provinces,
India,
25th February, 1916.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in sending you a photograph of one of my children, both of whom were reared from birth on "VIROL." My children are very big and bonny and everyone asks me "What do you give them?" so that we are constantly recommending Virol, and several of our friends are using it with excellent results.

Kindly make whatever use you like of the letters and photos we have sent you, and believe us your grateful and staunch supporters.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) B. B. SELMAN.

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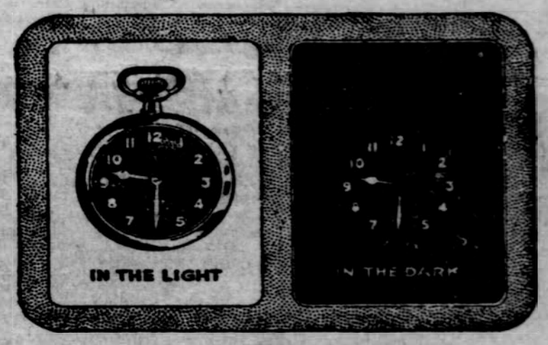
"The Watch that does not Quit at Sundown—or any other time."



HERE are photographs of an Ingersoll Radiolite Watch—in the light and in the dark. In daylight it shows the time just like any other watch; at night the hands and figures glow and show the time clearly.

The hands and figures are made of Radiolite—a wonderful new substance containing real radium. And it is the presence of real radium that makes them self-luminous. So the hands and figures of Ingersoll Radiolite Watches glow for years—as long as the watch lasts—without ever having to be exposed to the light.

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The "Radiolite" grade of luminous material is used exclusively on Ingersolls, which are sold by leading stores and shopkeepers throughout the world.

There are Ingersoll models from Rs. 45 down to Rs. 10.

ALL GENUINE Ingersoll WATCHES HAVE NAME ON DIAL WHICH IS THE GUARANTEE OF RELIABILITY AND ACCURACY.

If any difficulty in obtaining, send for Illustrated Catalogue to:—
INGERSOLL WATCH CO., LTD.,
178, Regent Street, London, W. 1.,
England.

If you fear to eat because of the pains which usually follow, you ought to know that thousands of former sufferers now enjoy perfect digestion and the vigour of health through taking Mother Seigel's Syrup after meals. This popular remedy acts as a tonic to the whole digestive system. It tones, stimulates, and strengthens stomach, liver and bowels to healthy activity, enabling them to perform their tasks easily and efficiently.

WHY NOT TRY

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

THE FINEST FRENCH COGNAC

BRANDY.

COMANDON

WANTED SUB-AGENTS FOR PLACES UNREPRESENTED,

Apply Sole Agents:—

NOWROJEE ARDASEER & SONS

22-24, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

For Delicate Infants

and at weaning time, there is no food so deservedly popular as Benger's. As soon as you begin to prepare Benger's Food with milk, it undergoes a first process of natural digestion which enables its highly nutritive contents to be fully absorbed even by *weakly* children. As

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imparts its nourishment easily and quickly, distressed infants are soon comforted and nourished.

From an Eminent Surgeon.

"After a long and experience of foods both at home and in India, I consider Benger's Food incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:
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BRANCH OFFICES: New York (U. S. A.) 90, Beekman Street. Sydney (N. S. W.) 109, Pitt Street.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANVASSER for Fire Extinguishers. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 415, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 295

WANTED—A EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN LADY for office correspondence, typist preferred. Good prospects. Apply to Box No. 416, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 307

WANTED AT ONCE—A thoroughly experienced DESPATCH and FILING CLERK for a European Firm. State experience, and salary expected to Box No. 418, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 321

WANTED—A competent CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 278

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CLERKS for an Electrical Engineer Firm English knowledge upto matriculation neccessary. Salary according to qualifications Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 407, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 253

WANTED—A qualified SURVEYOR, having a good knowledge of English to hold temporary post for about two years in the Office of the Superintendent Bombay City Survey and Land Records. Salary Rs. 70 plus Rs. 10 p.m. as Conveyance Allowance. Apply with testimonials, stating age and previous experience to the SUPERINTENDENT 19, Bank Street Fort. 235

WANTED For the Western India Building and Engineering Co. Ltd., Bombay: One GENERAL MANAGER (European), two ASSISTANT MANAGERS, DRAFTSMEN, OVERSEERS, SUB-OVERSEERS and TRACERS for their offices at Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad. Those conversent with Engineering in all its branches need only apply, with copies of testimonials, stating previous experience, age, and salary expected to, THE AGENTS, 1, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay 306

WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL OFFICE, vicinity Fort, particularly High Court. Good terms offered. Sub-lease accepted. Premium if necessary. Apply Box No. 397, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 196

STEAM ENGINE, 30 I.H.P. or large, complete with all fittings. Offers to Box No. 385, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 156

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Hudson ("Super Six") 6-cylinder 7 seater car—1919 model. Delivery 1st May. Price Rs. 8,500. Apply J. L. RIEU, I.C.S., Secretiat, Bombay 297

FOR SALE-877 Secondhand LOOMS, complete with preparation. For further particulars apply to MAJUMDAR SAVUR & CO., 36, Cuch Gate Street, Fort Bombay. 282

FOR SALE-One big HOUSE, situate at Dubash Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. For further particulars apply to Messrs. PANDA & CO., Solicitors, at their Office, Prince Building. No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 279

FOR SALE—BIRGAIN SILENT KNIGHT ENGINE JINERVA CAR, 16-20 Horse Power BOSCH MAGNETO, Zenith carburettor, New light seven seater torpedo body, recently horoughly overhauled in perfect running condition. Easy driving Economical in Petrol almost new tyres Reasonable Price. Trial to bonafide buyers. Apply sharp to Box No. 402, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronide." 217

TO BE LET.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS, SHOPS and GODOWNS in the Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO., Rooms Nos. 119-120. 232

TO BE LET—ASHER MANSION 1-2-3 and 4th floor at Forget Street, Govalia Talao. Apply to Messrs. GOCULDAS DAMODER, MULJI JAITHA Markets, Dharmraj guli, Bombay 2. 284

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

A European Commercial firm about to open in Mesopotamia requires the following staff for service in that Country:—1 Accountant, 2 Bookkeepers, 2 Invoice Clerks, 2 Shorthand Typists, 2 Store Clerks. Applications should be addressed S.M.C. care of Chartered Bank of India, Bombay, and should give particulars of experience and salary required. Appointments will be made as from 1st May.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DR. P. DHARGALKAR, DENTIST

has RETURNED from America and Londo and is practising in Alice Buliding, above Central Bank of India. 29

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the power of Attorney, dated 18th July, 1916, executed by us in favour of Mr. Harilal Jethabhai, who was in our employ as our salesman, has been cancelled and the same has been delivered to us by the said Mr. Harilal Jeshabhai as he has of his own free will left our office. Notice is therefore given to the public of the cancellation of the said power of attorney and that the said Mr. Harilal Jethabhai has ceased to act under the same.

286 J. MONI Co.,

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st May, 1920, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

Proprietors registered in the Books of the Company on the 14th May, 1920, will be entitled to the Dividend on the number of shares then standing in their respective names.

By order of the Board.
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th April, 1920. 267

NASIK.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE—A PLOT of S. Nos. 21 and 22, measuring 31 acres, viz., about 54 bighas, situated at Anandwadi on the Gangapur Road, 2 miles from Nasik, suitable for building site and cultivation. Sharanpur and Police Training School are in the vicinity. Good water arrangement and the soil is fertile. For particulars apply to

MOTILAL JASRAJSET,
Nasik City.

Nasik, 7-4-1920. 281

COLLOIDINE.

COLLOIDAL IODINE,
IN AMPOULES AND BOTTLES.

USED INTRAMUSCULARLY, ORALLY AND LOCALLY.

ON

PNEUMONIA, Influenza, all kinds of septi and other fevers, Rheumatism, and uric acid-Ailments, Tuberculosis, Asthma, an skin, deases.

Can be had from:—
Kemp & Co.,
Thomson & Taylor,
Phillips & Co., Ltd.,
Leach & Webbomy,
Army & Navy,
And all other Chemists.

Apply for prices, literature, etc., to Sole Agents:—
F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.
Colloidal Laboratory, U.S.A.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

BYCULLA BOMBAY
(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN and new classes will be formed on MONDAY, the 28th June, 1920.

The courses of instruction are:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Manufacture, (4) Technical Chemistry, including, special training in (a) oil extraction, purification, deodorisation, etc., (b) the manufacture of soaps and candles, (c) textile and tinctorial chemistry, and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing, Each course covers a period of four years.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations.

Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before Saturday 12th June, stating the course of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time.

All applicants will be examined on Wednesday, the 23rd June 1920 at the Institut and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. The examination will commence at 10 a.m. (S.T.) and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of examination:—

(a) English composition, A short essay.
(b) Drawing, copying from the blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic, As at matric.
(d) Algebra, As at matric.
(e) Natural Science (Chemistry), As at matric.

The following are the number of available vacancies:—

(1) Mechanical Engineering	30
(2) Electrical Engineering	30
(3) Textile Manufacture	30
(4) Technical Chemistry	20
(5) Sanitary Engineering and Pluming	30

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of any University will be exempted from this examination.

A fee of Rs. 5 is charged for the registration of names in each case.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Calender of the Institute, which will be forwarded on receipt of twelve annas or per V.P.P. for thirteen annas on applying to the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered office, 11, Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 27th April at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1919.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred shares.
3rd.—Two Directors retire by rotation under clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To confirm the appointment of J. B. Boman-Behram, Esq., as a Director of the Company.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to 3rd May both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th March, 1920. 9812

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1920, at 3-40 (S.T.), when the sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That Article 74 of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted for the Article so repealed viz:—

"The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 3,000. The remuneration of the Director other than the Chairman shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 and the Chairman such sum not exceeding Rs. 75 for every meeting of Board attended by him, as shall be fixed by the Directors."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1920.

By order of the Board.

For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

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THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. Hornby Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 20th April, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for nine months ended 31st December, 1919.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1919.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors to hold office until the next General Meeting and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 17th April, to SATURDAY the 1st May 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.,

D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th April, 1920. 96

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 359, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of April 1920, at 3-10 p.m. (S.T.) when the sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

"That Article 81 of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted for the Article so repealed viz:—

"The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 3,000. The remuneration of the Director other than the Chairman, shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 and the Chairman such sum not exceeding Rs. 75 for every meeting of the Board attended by him, as shall from time time be fixed by the Directors."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently covened.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1920.

By the order of the Board.

For The Framjee Petit Spg. and Manufacturing Company, Limited,

D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Subscription list is now open and will close on the 30th April 1920 or earlier as may be decided by the Directors.
This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras.

The Madras Cloth Market, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Capital . . . . . Rs. 15,00,000

Divided into 60,000 shares of Rs. 25 each payable as follows:—Rs. 5 on application. Rs. 5 on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 5 each payable at intervals of not less than 2 months.

The Directors and their friends have applied for 40,000 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10,00,000 which will be allotted in full and the balance of 20,000 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,00,000 are offered to the public for subscription.

DIRECTORS.

1. Narayandas Girdhardas, Esq., Merchant (of Messrs. Chatutrabhujdas Khushaldas & Sons.)
2. Rao Bahadur C. Cunnan Chetty, Esq., Merchant, (of Messrs. King & Co.)
3. Gokuldoss Goverdhandoss, Esq., Merchant, (of Messrs. Mooflidoss Ramdoss & Co.)
4. Hajee Mahamed Moosa Sait, Esq., Merchant, Director, The Willingdon Mills, Ltd.
5. Chandulal M. Kothari, Esq., (of Messrs. Kothari, Sutaria & Co.,) Hon. Secretary, Madras Stock Exchange.
6. Ramjee Callianjee, Esq., Merchant, (of Messrs. Callianjee & Sons.)

BANKERS.

1. BANK OF MADRAS.
2. TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
3. INDIA BANK, LTD.
4. CENTRAL BANK OF INDIAN, LTD.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. GRANT AND GREATOREX.

AUDITOR

M. K. DANDEKAR, ESQ., B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant, and Principal, Government College of Commerce, Madras.

MANAGING AGENTS.
MESSRS. CALLIANJEE & SONS.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
420, MINT STREET, (Sowcarpet), MADRAS.

PROSPECTUS.

1. Object. The main object of the Company is to provide show-rooms, shops, godowns, warehouses and commodious and spacious market places for merchants dealing in piece-goods in the City.

2. Scope. A centralised market-place for an important commodity of dalily use like piece-goods is most absolutely necessary for the economy of time and labour. Thus organisation under one roof of as many dealers and buyers as could be found would serve to the mutual advantage of both of them.

There is not a single city of importnce in India which has not a market place for its piece-goods wares. Bombay has three, one of the which is so big as to contain more than 1,500 shops and showrooms; Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Delhi and other cities smaller in area, population and magnitude, have each one a large number of shops.

The dearth ot showrooms and shops, want of comforts and convenience, exorbitantly heavy rental, the geographical position of Goodown street do need a change for the better which the prosperity and scope of the trade and better distribution will bring. It must be conceded that Godown street has no room for development, and that a number of progressive merchants are precluded from extending their business or opening new shops.

3. LOCATION. It is isproposed at the outset to build a commodious architectural building for the market with 240 shops on a plot of land adjacent to Popham's Broadway, Madras, which is already acquired. Moreover the Directors intend to acquire in the immediate vicinity large plots of land for the purpose of erecting godowns, warehouses and such other needs of piecegoods merchants.

The Directors have already received a large number of applications for the tenancy of shops in the proposed markets and they believe that they will not be able to cope with the heavy demand.

4. Estimated Earnings. The Capital of the Company is proposed to be utilised as follows:—

Purchase of 12 grounds of land ajacent to Popham's Broadway with incidental expenses	Rs.	1,00,000
Additional Land proposed to be purchased, about 17½ grounds	,,	1,45,000
Erection and equipment charges of 240 shops on the ground floor and 240 rooms for office, &c., on the first floor on the above lands, about	,,	4,80,000
Electric fittings and incidental charges about	,,	40,000
Toatal about	Rs.	7,65,000

Estimated Income.

Rent on 240 shops at Rs. 75 per mensem } yearly income Rs. 2,73,600.
Do. ,, 240 office rooms at Rs. 20 do. }

Estimated Expenditure.

Office management, Insurance, and Local and Municipal taxes, Agents' Commission, about	Rs.	92,000
Sinking Fund	,,	8,000
Total Expenditure	Rs.	1,00,000

Leaving a net profit of about Rs. 1,73,600 per year.

The above figures for erection of building and equipment are taken on a liberal scale, and present high rates of building materials are taken into consideration,, so that the Directors believe that the actual cost of erection will be much less than estimated, whilst figures of rental are based upon conservative estimate and it is anticipated that when the building is erected, the earnings will exceed the estimates.

5. Management. Messrs. Callianjee & Sons will be Managing Agents of the Company. Mr. Ramjee Callianjee the managing partner of the firm, has wide experience in erection of buildings, owns a shop in Godown street and is influential member of the piece-goods trade.

6. Working. The Directors expect the builing operations will be finished as quickly as possble and Company will be in earning position much earlier than any manufacturing or mining concern.

Moreover the value of land in the City is increasing every day. With the development of the City and of many industries and centres of commerce and business, it is bound to increase and the Directors expect that the ing after a short time will be valued much higher than the cost price.

7. Minimum Subscription. The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allot per cent. of the authorised capital.

8. Agreement. The following agreement will be entered into:—

Agreement between the Company and Callanjee & Sons whereby the latter will be appointed Agents pany for a period of 30 years from the date of registration of the Company on a commission of 10 per profits and an office allowance of Rupees One thousand per mensem.

9. Qualification & Remunerotion of Directors. The Articles of Association provide that the qualifica rector shall be holding in his own name 200 shares in the Company and that the remuneration of a Director f shall be Rs. 30/ for each meeting attended by him. A Director who is not a bonafide resident of Madras ar w to Madras for the purpose of attending a meeting shall be entitled to all his travelling expenses in a

10. Directors' Interests. The nature of the interest of Mr. Ramjee Callianjee is that he being a Callianjee & Sons is entitled to a share in the remuneration payable to Callianjee & Sons as Agents under the aforesaid Agency agreement.

11. Miscellaneous. The preliminry expenses by the Company excluding brokerage are esti

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the abov inspected at the office of Managing Agents of the Company at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to the Prospectus and for

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying this Prospectus and Company's Bankers, the Bank of Madras, Tata Industrial Bank. Ltd., Madras, Calcutta and Bomb and Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, together with remittence of the amount of the application m

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificates of the shares will ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the numbe than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount p

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted, when due, will render previous p

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Managing Company.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 2 per cent. in respect of accepted application stanmps.

Dated Madras.

APPLICATION FOR SH

The form must be produced entire with the Application Deposit.

To THE DIRECTORS OF
THE MADRAS CLOTH MARKET, L

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to { MESSRS. CALLIANJEE & S / THE BANK OF MADRAS, / THE TATA INDUSTRIAL / THE INDIAN BANK, LTD / THE CENTRAL BANK OF I

the sum of Rs. ..... being a deposit of Rs. 5 per cer
to allot to me/us that number of shares and I/
smaller number that may be allotted to me/us, to pay
when called, and I/we hereby authorise you to place m
of the shares allotted to me/us, and I/we agree to accept s
andum and Articles of Association.

Name in full .....
Description .....
Address .....
Date .....

APPLICATION
THE MAD

No. .....
Received of Mr./Messrs. .....
of ..... the sum of Rs. .....
Rs. 25 each in the abovenamed company applied for on the
Rs. .....

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY (COLABA) AND DEHRA DUN (MUSSOORIE).

WITH effect from Friday, the 23rd April, 1920, and until further notice a through Bogie First and Second class carriage will run on the Up and Down Bombay-Peshawar Mail trains between Dehra Dun and Bombay (Colaba) as shown below:—

		H. M.
Dehra Dun	Dep.	13 0
Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	12 0
Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	17 0
Dehra Dun	Arr.	10 45

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 19th April, 1920. 322

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A SPLIT TICKET No. 4/651 in respect of 100 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Narsedas Nathubhai Vora, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

311

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SPLIT No. 1/2736 in respect of 5 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Madhavrao Pandurang has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

312

ANY LINES DYES.

JUST RECEIVED a small consignment from GERMANY.

ROHDEMINE B. EXTRA CONC.,
BRILLIANTS DIAMOND GREEN,
MEGENTTA CRYSTALS, ETC.,
of well-known factories.

Inquire or write to

JETHABHAI PRAGJI,
Issaji Street, Bombay No. 3.

310

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURIN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 20th April, 1920, at p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1919.
2. To Sanction the declaration of a dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1919.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 17th April, 1920, to SATURDAY, the 1st May, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

For the Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th April 1920.

39

NOTICE.

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HE
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "COLUSA" voy. 8, from San Francisco are informed that their cargo has been forwarded from Colombo per s.s. "Kofoku Maru" due 20th April.

2. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their cargo immediately on discharge.

3. Captain Robertson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards has been appointed surveyor.

4. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the Undersigned within seven days of the landing of the east package, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed. Applications for survey must reach the Undersigned in time so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the seventh day. No claims will be entertained if not submitted within one month of the Steamer's arrival.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th April, 1920. 303

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913. AND OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will sanction every proper transfer of shares up to the 20th day of April, 1920, and thereafter no sanction will be given.

Bombay, 26th March, 1920.

MULJI B. BARBHAYA,
MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidators.

9764

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VITHALDAS ASHARAM, of Bombay, Mooltani inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. PRITAMDAS TRICUMDAS and PURSHOTAMDAS TRICUMDAS, also of Bombay, Mooltani inhabitants. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage tenement or a chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Panchayat Wady in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,33 square yards or thereabouts to the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Rajaram Sirdhar and partly by the property of Tribhuwandas Jadhowji, on or towards the East partly by the property secondly hereinafter described on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Bomanji Sorabji and now belonging to Karsondas Natha and on or towards the West by the said Panchayat Wadi Lane and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 117 and New No. 916, Old Survey Nos. 54—95 and New Survey No. 539 and the said messuage and tenement are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5255 and Street No. 9.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage tenement and chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being in Bhuleshwar without the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 265 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other land under Collector's Old No. 276 and New No. 1922, Old Survey No. 54 and New Survey Nos. 535 and 536 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Tribhowandas Jadhowji on or towards the South by the property of Javerilal Vandravandas, on or towards the East by a sweepers passage and on or towards the West by the wall of the gully belonging to the property firstly hereinbefore described and the messuage tenement thereon is assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5248 and Street No. 2.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1920.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

23.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administra-
with the Will annexed of the
and credits of Thakur
te of Bom-
an Insur-
..... Deceased.
I PORE-
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f the said
he residuary
s Will ..... Petitioner.
to have any interest in
ovenamed deceased are
and see the Proceedings
re the Grant of Letters

H JOHN HEATON,
f Justice at Bombay
day of April in the
housand Nine hundred
Tenth year of our

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

f April, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that my client Mr. CHHAGANLAL TRIBHOVANDAS SHAH, is entitled to 55 shares of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., bearing temporary receipt Nos. 1/479, 1/481, 1/482, 1/483. The said shares are in my client's name in the books of the company and the said receipts were taken away from my client under certain misrepresentations, my client is not paid for these shares at all and my client has applied for the duplicates of the said share receipts to be issued to him. Any person holding the aforesaid receipts should inform the undersigned within a month from the date hereof, otherwise my client would get duplicate receipts issued and the claim if any in respect of the said shares would not be considered.

BHOGILAL B. KAMPANI,
Pleader for Chhaganlal Tribhovandas Shah.

Picket Road, April 19, 1920. 294

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the directions contained in the decretal order of reference, dated the 5th day of September, 1919, made in the below-mentioned suit, N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1035 of 1918, filed by Ganpatrao Bhau and 3 others against Parvatibai, widow of Shamrao Bhau and 19 others in the Honourable High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has agreed to sell to our client the land, hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed), admeasuring 160 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land and Revenue under Collector's Old No. 454, Collector's New No. 2377, Old Survey No. 313 and New Survey No. 434 with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5926 (1), Street No. 6, all which premises are situate, lying and being in Kumbhartukda Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by a public road or passage, on or towards the South by the house formerly belonging to Ananta Narayan Joshi, but now belonging to Keshavlal Ranchhordas Bhagat, on or towards the West by an Oart formerly belonging to Parmanand Veroy, but now or lately belonging to Bhaidas Sakhidas, and on or towards the North by the house belonging to Bapubai, wife of Nana Govindrao.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TYEBBHOY ABDUL KADER VASI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property which he has contracted to purchase from Samha Khatoon, widow of Joseph Meyer Isaac to our client. All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage gift, trust, inheritance, maintenance, possession, lease, lien, assessment, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the receipt hereof, by you otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tamarind lane, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 701 square yards or thereabouts and regigstered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. Nil, New No. 4962, Old Survey So. Nil and New Survey No. 9441 and bounded as follows:—that is to, say on or towards the East by the property of the Shilotri Bank Ltd., on or towards the West partly by the property of Goolam Hoosein Molubhoy and partly by the property and private lane of Hormusji Muncherji Cama, on or towards the North by the property of the Fort Press Company and on or towards the South by the said Tamarind Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1269 and Street No. 28-34 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor anr her tenants.

the Vendor and her tenants.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS.
Purchasers Attorneys.

315

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED HAJI DADA and AISHABAI, widow of Haji Dada Hamid, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Aden at Section A, Street No. 2, situate within the Settlement of Aden bearing Grant No. 38, containing by admeasurement 25 (twenty-five) feet in frontage and seventy-four feet in depth and having an area of one thousand eight hundred and fifty square feet, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Harakchand Karamchand, on or towards the West by a public road, on or towards the North by the house of Menahim Moosa, and on or towards the South by the house of Khamissa Jammahomed.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1920.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE UNDERMENTIONED WAR BONDS of the Loan of the year 1928 of the face value of Rs. 1,000 which belong to our client Mr. NARANDAS TOPAN have been LOST or MISLAID. Public are warned against dealing with the same. Any person who would find the said Bonds and make them over to the undersigned will be handsomely rewarded.

G020989, G020990, G020991, G020992, G020993, & G020994.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1920.

Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay. 269

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Attorneys for Mr. Narandas Topan.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that N. H. MOOS, Esqr. Receiver in High Court Suit No. 2041 of 1918 has contracted with our client Mirzamal Ramnarayan for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Kasba Malad in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the District Thana, containing by admeasurement 10672 square yards or thereabouts and registered under pot No. and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the B.B. & C.I. Railway lines, on or towards the West by the Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the North by the land of Narayan Ganopa Satdhar and on or towards the South by the land of Dwarkanath Moroba.

MULJI & THAKORDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY the 20th, and WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of piece-goods, one lot of 1in. water pipes, cases of ammunition boots, brass cocks, motor horns, electric fuses, macaroni, glass bangles, motor tyres, sporting goods, cricket, hockey and footballs, 6 big saws, bags of gum arabica, paint, khat, indigo, Moradabadware, leather laces, and shoes, thread, twine, betelnuts, haberdashery, saddles, essences of lemon, rubber rings, tiger skins mounted, bicycle, holdalls, grain, raisins, trunks, and boxes, old clothing, brass enamelled alluminium and copperware, umbrellas, cement, gas cylinders, sawing machine weed and deck chairs, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of a Very Big Plot of Land at Vile Parle at 3 Minutes' Way from the Station.

On SATURDAY, the 1st May, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Khandwala and Co., Attorneys for the Owner, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable big plot of land on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Kroti vacant land or ground together with all trees and plants standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Vile Parle in the Registration Sub-District of Thana and Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 10,641 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 147, Pot No. 14-26 and portion of 27, Survey No. 148, Pot Nos. 6-10, Survey No. 271 and Falni No. 8/2 and bearing Entries Nos. 2212/13, 2229, 3491 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by B. B. and C. I. Rly. on or towards the West by the properties belonging to Duran Pawloo Doming Saje, Aloe Dume Saje, and Pardoo Bawtia Miskit and beyond it by a public road, on or towards the North by the properties belonging to Phillip Pedroo Bawtia Sujav Sumar Miskit Inamdar and Khushaldas Purshotam and partly by a passage leading to a public road and on or towards the South by the property of Phillip Pedroo Saje and beyond it by tank

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendor's Attorneys Messrs. Khandvala and Co., at their offices at Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th April, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF 60 CASKS BLACK MARINE GLUE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jagan Mohan & Co.

Jagmohan, Bombay.—60 cases each (cwt. Black Marine Glue Stag Brand.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

18, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS AND ARMY CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 108 PACKAGES ALL WOOL WHITE AND GREY FLANNEL, GREY ARMY FLANNEL, BLUE SERGE FLANNEL, MILTON FLANNEL, KHAKI MILTON FLANNEL WHITE CREAM FLANNEL, BLUE SERGE AND CANVAS, ND 1162 LOOSE PIECES OF CANVAS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3212 of 1919.
The Bank of Baroda Limited ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
B. Cawasji and Co., ... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Bank of Baroda Limited and on account and at the risk of the Defendants, Messrs. B. Cawasji and Co., and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit dated the 12th day of December, 1919, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 24th day of April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at the Bank's godown at No. 24 Jambul Wadi, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, the following packages of piece goods.

12 B/s. Silver grey flannel 28" about 3553½ Yds. all wool.
1 B/s. White All wool flannel about 575 Yds.
3 C/s. Grey Army flannel 28" about 3652 Yds.
7 C/s. Grey Army flannel 28" about 8252 Yds.
5 C/s. Grey Army flannel 28" about 5851 Yds.
4 B/s Blue Serge flannel about 1576 Yds.
3 B/s. White flannel about 1638 3/4 Yds.
1 B/s. Milton flannel (No. 3) 14 pieces about 7023½ Yds.
22/Bs. Khaki Milton Serge about 10164½ yards.
3 B/s. Grey flannel about 3629½ yards.
27 B/s. Canvas and 1162 pieces Loose about 36622 yards 37 inches.
4 B/s. Grey woollen flannel 27/28in. about 4909 1/4 yards.
6 B/s. White Cream flannel 27in. about 3581½ yards.
10 B/s. Blue Serge 54in. about 4518½ yards.

The goods will be put up for sale in lots suitable to dealers in the respective goods.

Samples of the above goods are on view at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned at the Old Secretariat next to the Post Office Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid within eight days or delivery.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL CURRY ROAD.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3585 of 1919.
Saleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed .....Plaintiff.
v/s
Ebrahim Haji Ahmed and others...Defendants.

By order of Ebrahim Haji Ahmed the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 721 of 1916 (wherein Ebrahim Haji Ahmed and others were plaintiffs and Haji Esmail Saleh Mohomed and others were defendants) has been authorised to sell the undermentioned property by an order made in the abovementioned Suit on the 5th day of February 1920, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (partly Fazendari and partly Government Pension Land) with the messuages tenements chawls and building situate on the public Road leading from Parel or Mahim Road, otherwise called Curry Road to Foras Island in Bombay in the registration district of Bombay which said piece of land contains by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and ninety two square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 95 New No. 16585, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 2543 and which said messuages and promises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under F. Ward No. 302, 303 (1) and 303 (2) Street No. 59-60 and 60A and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Lakhmidass Hurribhoy, on the West and North formerly by the property of the Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and now of Ookerda Khetsey and on the South by the Cross Road leading from Parel to Mahim Road now called Curry Road and which were formerly and are now in the occupation of several tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Attorneys of the Receiver Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. at their Office on Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th April, 1920.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 320 SHARES OF THE ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO., LTD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, by order of Messrs. Poonamchand Dhoormal and Co., and on account and at the risk of Sheth Ismail Gora.

320 Shares of the Alcock Ashdown and Co. Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th April, 1920.

ELECTRIC DANCE

A charming box 4 in. x 6 in. with a thick glass top, containing Airship, Swallow, Butterfly, Serpent, Gymnast, Skittle, Balls, etc. On rubbing the glass with paper, St. electricity causes the figures to jump about, turn and twist and dance, each according to its fashion, which never fails to delight and amuse the big and little children round the table.

Price Rs. 2-8-0 only and postage extra.

Send for it to-day.

UTAM JASHAN & CO.,
Bunder Road, KARACHI.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Government Dockyard, Bombay, Messrs. Jivajee Sorabjee and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday the 10th May 1920, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), in the compound of the Government Dockyard.

His Highness the Sultan of Muscat's Yacht "Nur-el-Nahr" to be sold by public auction at Bombay by the Royal Indian Marine Department with all stores and fittings on board on date of sale.

2. The vessel is single screw, built of steel to Lloyds requirements with 2 holds. Fitted with electric light and condenser. Accommodation for crew in forecastle, Captain and officers on bridge. Large saloon and pantry, 2 single berth cabins. Built 1883 by Courlay Brothers and Company, Dundee. Her dimensions are:—length between perpendiculars 150 feet, breadth moulded 23 feet 2 inches, depth mouled 11 feet 4 inches, draught light 5 feet 11 inches, draught loaded 10 feet 6 inches. Engine 12½ in. by 20 in. by 32 in./24 in. I. H. P. 450. Boiler one single ended 11 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. W. P. 150 lbs. Bunker capacity 45 tons. Speed 8 knots average per hour. Gross Tonnage 295.

3. Purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorigns within 14 days of purchase at his own expense and risk. Pending such removal the vessel will remain in the Dockyard or at moorings at the risk of the purchaser.

4. Dismantling will not be permitted at at the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

5. Twenty-five par cent. of purchase money to be paid immediately on acceptance of tender, balance within 14 days of purchase and before the vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Should the balance be not paid and the vessel not removed within the time specified, the deposit of twenty-five per cent is liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessel will be resold.

6. The Director, R. I. M. does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

7. Application to view the vessel may be made to the Superintendent, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director Royal Indian Marine or Messrs. Jeewajee Sorabjee and Company, Auctioneers, 16 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

By Order,
Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay.
JIVAJEE SURABJEE Co.,
Government Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

BESSIE LOVE
The winsome Star in
Carolyn of The Corners

A delightful story with demure, dainty Bessie Love as Carolyn, a wistful, gentle an optimistic little soul, whose cheerful phild sophy and yearning for affection, transform the lines of older characters and shows a love problem that had been dead-locke-almost before she was born.

PATHE REVIEW
The Enchanted Crystal of the Screen

PATHE GAZETTE
Lastest & Best Film News.

Sillysally at the Zoo. Comic Cartoon

Time :—7, 8-45 & 10 p. m. daily. Saturd days & Sundays Matinee at 5 p. m. Extra show on Sundays 3-30 p. m.

Imperial
Always a Good Shop.
Commencing Saturday 24th April
"The Black Secret"
A Serial of a Thousand Sensations featuring Pearl White, the Serial Queen.

ACHES.
IN THEBONES
No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try

Dr. Nan's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Get a package to-day
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
18 Sh. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED

GRAND OPERA SEASON

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY

TO-NIGHT "LA BOHEME"

20th.—LA BOHEME.
21st.—MIGNON.
22nd.—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
23rd.—BARBER OF SEVILLE.
24th. IL TROVATORE.
25th.—PEARL FISHERS.
26th.—MADAME BUTTERFLY.
27th.—LA JUIVE.
28th. ROMEO AND JULIET.
29th.—DEMON.
30th.—AIDA.
1st May. FAUST.
2nd.—LA TOSCA.
3rd.—CARMEN.
4th.—RIGOLETTO.
MATINEE 24th AT 5 "RIGOLETTO."

OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.
SPECIAL MOTORS.

At the close of all shows during the season. The Phoenic Taxi and Transport Service Ltd. will place 30 of their newly arrived cars to take Patrons towards Malabar Hill Byculla and Fort (as far as Colaba Reclamation) and charges will be made in the basis of 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance for which booking will be made during the first and second interval in R.O.H. Garden on receipt of cash.

SPECIAL TRAMS.

At the close of all shows during the season.

TWO CARS will be awaiting to take Patrons to Colaba via Bori Bunder from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

TWO CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks on the newly constructed line from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus WHICH IS OPPOSITE TO ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Proceeding on Sandhurst Road, crossing Charni Road, Duncan Road, Doongri Road and Elphinstone Bridge.

Night Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 and 7. Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Rs. 2, Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.

Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2 Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.

BOXES AND SEATS FOR THE ABOVE WHOLE SEASON AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT.

BOXES, STALLS, DRESS CIRCLE AND BALCONY FOR NIGHT AND MATINEE PERFORMANCES MAY BE RESERVED AT S. ROSE & CO.

BOOKING FOR MATINEE IS OPENED.
PICTURE PROGRAMME.

TUES., WED., THURS. & FRIDAY AT 6-30 P.M.

"When a Woman Strikes"

A Western Melodrama with punch in every scene.

A runaway stage-coach gives you thrill after thrill as the four-in-hand chargers dash along the narrow path overlooking a precipice.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4,

(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

EMPRESS

THEATRE

Showing this Week

Tractors at Work.

MODERN METHODS OF PLOUGHING

AND HARROWING FOR INDIA.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M;

"THE NEW CLOWN"

There are Clowns and Clowns. This Clown was a Clown. A Born Fool! He never [illegible] till he tried to earn his living as

THE

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Our Grand Prize Show at 6-30 p.m.

"Margarita Fischer"

When Margarita Fischer has an unlimited wardrobe and a part of the pertest of pert flappers, who steals her sister's lovers', lures the false Count to destruction, and elopes with Billy, the nice boy next door, who shares her adventures, we know we are sure of sympathy and laughter from our patrons morning, noon, or night—they must laugh. The irrepressible Margarita is really excellent in this comedy drama.

Molly, Go Get'Em"

which depicts the delightfully unconventional adventures of an indiscreet sister who is "misunderstood."

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
9-30 at 9-30
THE
Leyland Hodgson Revue
COMPANY
30 CLEVER ARTISTES 30
DIRECT FROM THE PRINCIPAL LONDON THEATRES
New Songs—new Dresses—new Dances

TO-DAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY
April 20th and 21st
"ODDS & ENDS"
A HOTCH-POTCH ENTERTAINMENT

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY
April 22nd, 23rd and 24th
"The House that Jerry Built"
From the Palladium Theatre, London.
(By Arrangement with Lew Lake, Esq.).

MATINEE, DAY, APRIL 25TH
"JERRY & Co."
London's most Successful Revue.
PLANS at ROSE & Co.,
up-to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. plans for TO-NIGHT'S Attraction at the Theatre

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"Charlie Chaplin"
IN THE
"Charlie at the Show"
CHARLIE CHAPLIN at his best.
And 4th & 5th Episodes of

"THE IRON TEST."

VITAGRAPH'S newest high power Serial
will thrill you throughout its 15 EPISODES
This Week 4th & 5th Episodes
ANTONIO MORENO
AND
CAROL HOLLOWAY
CENTRE OF THRILLING ADVENTURE.

A SOCIETY DRAMA.
that has stood the test of 38 years

"The Silver King"

It is now presented on the Screen by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers with an assurance to their Patrons that this

PICTURE OF THE WEEK

is absolutely on a par with the splendid Classical and sterling Films that have already been offered to the Public during the past two months, at the

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)
"THE SILVER KING."
(5 Reels—6,000 feet.)

is enacted by an all star cast featuring the famous Actor William Faversham and the illustrious screen—Actress—the dainty star—Miss Barbara Castleton.

This Society Drama is every bit as popular to-day as when it was first staged in 1882 at the Princess's Theatre, London.

Our Indian Patrons are fully aware that the Gujarati adaptation of this Mighty Social Drama—"PAKJAD PERIN"—staged by the late Mr. Baliwalla, was one of the greatest Theatrical successes in Bombay, and it had a systematically big run for years together.

YOU DARE NOT MISS THIS FILM.

for it is an unforgetable contribution to Motion-Pictures.
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four shows daily: 5-30; 7-0; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Prices: Box Rs. 2; Sofas Re. 1; First Class 12 annas; Upper Row 8 annas; Second Class 6 annas; Third Class 2 annas.

Cinema Majestic

Has the pleasure of Presenting
THIS WEEK
A great Indian Masterpiece

Shri Rama Janma

A page from the great Indian Epic "Ramayana" produced by the Hindoostan Film Co

YOU
WITH ALL YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS
Are reminded of this fact.
Four Houses daily: 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30
NEXT WEEK
Another Super Production by the Kohinoor Film Company
SATEE PARVATI
OR
DAKSHA YAGNA

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. April 16th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Livepool		3,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
" Sales of East Indian		130
" Imports		...
Mid. Americans Spot		23.66
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		39.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	42.63
	July	39.73
	Oct.	36.30
New Orleans 9 a.m.	May	41.35
	Oct.	36.12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool. April 16th.

Months	To-day's price.
April	...
May	25.81
June	...
July	25.26
Aug.	24.99
Sept.	...
Oct.	23.95
Nov	...
Dec	23.02
Jan.	22.82
Feb.	...
Mar.	22.45

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. April 16th.

Months	To-day's price.
April.	25.96
May	25.46
June.	25.05
July	25.43
Aug.	25.18
Sept.	24.10
Oct.	24.22
Nov.	23.77
Dec.	23.32
Jan.	23.14
Feb.	22.94
Mar.	22.72

Very steady.
Manchester Market:—Quiet. Slow of sale.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. April 16th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.32
" " Fully Good	15.07
" " Fine	15.67
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.85
" " Fully Good	19.00
" " Fine	20.15
" Broach Good	22.35
" " Fully Good	22.60
" " Fine	22.85
" Scinde Good	14.80
" " Fully Good	15.25
" " Fine	15.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar. 16th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	18,000
" Forwarded	76,000
" Imports	113,000
" Stock	1,134,000
Actual Weekly Sales	18,000
Water Twist	4/11
Printers Cloth	125

MONEY MARKETS.

London, April 16th.

Rentes 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	27 3/4
" 2 months hence	24 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—America sold forward. Dull.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since yesterday.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
" 7 day market loans	5 1/4
Consols 2½%	45 7/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	53
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	57 1/4
Government Securities 3%	48
Ex. On London at Paris; France	65.55

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£126
Hongkong Bank	£79
National Bank	£57½

WAR LOANS.

London, April 16th.

Funding Loan 4%	£82½
Victory Loan 4%	£79
5% New	£96 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 16th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Paid; Firm	94
Australian—61 lbs. Paid, Firm	96

SEEDS.

apeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex Ship April May Quoted	£42
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Apl.-May Sellers	£38
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl.-May Hull Paid	£43½
Tone of Linseed:—Firm.	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Paid	£38½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Hull Paid	£15
Toria Rapeseed:—Apl.-May Antwerp Buyers	£40

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£110
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£103
Copper Brazlers	£173
Yellow Metal	£8½
Hard Spelter	£7

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	83/6
Do. do. July Value	82/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	84
Do. do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	84/6

Tone:—Firm—business is checked by high prices asked in Java.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers	2/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe April Paid Buyers	2/2

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 19.

As business is now chiefly for Fully Good Broach July-August, we shall in future report the market for this delivery. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 492 for July-August, declined to Rs. 490½ and advanced to Rs. 497, when selling by a Commission house brought the rate down to Rs. 493½. The price then gradually improved to Rs. 495 and remained steady for some time, this bring the quotation at 3 p.m., while April-May was then quoted Rs. 489½. The bazaar closed slightly easier at Rs. 493½ for July-August. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 497, advanced to Rs. 499 and closed at Rs. 497½, other quotations as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet except for stapled lots, for which there is some demand.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May		495
Fully Good M. G. Broach	July-Aug.		497½
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May		292
"	July		307
Fine Oomras	May		375
"	July		385

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 19th APRIL 1920

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G Bengal	May		296
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July		306
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May		490
Fine M.G. Oomras	May		375
" " "	July		382

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	--	315	295	275	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	--	315	295	275	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	410	395	365	--	"
Central P. No. 1	465	440	395	--	"
M.G. Central No. 2	440	420	395	--	"
M.G. Broach	--	540	520	505	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th April 1920:

Cotton	27,561 Bales.
Wheat	13,185 Qwts.
Linseed	2,744 "
Rape etc	4,353 "
Gingellyseed	472 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	163 "
Castorseed	1,823 "
Rice	46,781 "
Myrabollams	1,530 "
Cot'onseed	12,731 "
Mowrahseed	Nil
Gram	4,896 "
Jewar	296 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	217 "
Barjree	2,510 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 19th 1920, 4-30 p.m.

Rate of	Basis Terms	Rail Delivery
	As. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	88 0 0	8 5 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	88 0 0	7 15 0
" Karachi Bengs	88 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 0 0	12 0 0
" " Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 7 0	14 15 0
" Thin	13 12 0	14 4 0
Linseed, White 55-15	95 0 0	10 0 0
" Gajar 75-25	90 0 0	10 0 0
" Gajar 50-50	85 0 0	17 0 0
" Black	78 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	92 0 0	12 0 0
Mowrahseed	8 0 0	8 8 0
Barley	49 0 0	5 0 0
Castorseed	83 0 0	11 0 0

Forward:

Wheat April-May	15 0 0	
Linseed May	15 0 0	

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 19th.

	Rates. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 2 9
Shapurji No. 104	1 2 3
Simplex No. 10	1 3 0
Edward No 12	1 3 3
Light Houses No. 6	0 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17th 1920.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	2 3 5/8
Bank Demand	2 3 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	2 4 5/8
Fcs. Demand	66¾
American Dollars	223
Hongkong	203
Shanghai	283½
Japan	195
Singapore	182½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 19.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 24-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 5/8.
D. D. on London 2/3 3/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 5/8.
D. D. on Paris frcs. 710.
Credit 3 Msd/a frcs. 805.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 105
60 Days sight Rs. 95.
American Cross rate $3.95.
Paris cross rate frcs. 65.20.
London Silver spot D. 88¼.
London forward D. 84 7/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. WarLoan due 1920-22 99½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 58¼.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 64.
4 pe cent. Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91¼ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened weak but improved and closed quite steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 3050 N., By. Cotton 1650, By. Dyeing 4230, By. Uniteds 2350 N., Century 1485 xd., Cent. India 5680, Colaba 3700, Coorla 3300 N., Crescent 760, Currimbhoy 1245, David 1840, Fazulbhoy 1835, Finlay 1625, Ind. Malwa 730, Kastorchand 3250, Kohinoor 4540, Madhowji 5000, New Great 1205, New City 4100 N., Pearls 1430, Phoenix 1390 N., Standard 3500 N., Swan 1620, Swadeshi 5725, Andhra Valley 810, Alcock 1245, By. Burma 805, Bt. Burma Petrol: 24/4 By. Tramway 1125 xd., By. Steam 5278, Bundi 60, Ind. Cement 645 N., Katni ord. 335, Katni defd. 1725, New India Insurance 36 pr., Port Canning 785, Shivrajpore 35, Tata Ord., 187/8 Tata defd. 1910, Tata Hydro 1190, Tata Oil 497/8, Scindia Steam 20/8 pr. Tata Bank 59.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities & of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay ended 15th April 1920:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. ONE CROR E.	
" Paid up	
Reserve Fund	
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	
Sundries	

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,45,83,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,38,75,000
Bills Discounted	79,01,000
Sundries	16,83,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, &c.	3,15,12,000
	8,91,74,000

CONSUMPTION

3RD STAGE.

Writes 22nd March:—

"The Doctors say my lungs are apparently clear of disease. The Divisional Laboratory however on a *third* examination of sputum found slight traces of Tubercle Bacilli."

N. B.—So wonderful is my medicine that it takes even experts three efforts to find a few germs.

BEDRIDDEN FOR 2½ MONTHS after one month's treatment. 29th March.

"I am glad, and thankful to you and our Heavenly Father to say that she is getting on nicely. She moves about a bit and even sits at her piano for an hour or so daily since last week."

FREE INTERVIEWS
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.,
ORIENT HOTEL.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 9-30 to 11-0 a.m.
Other days by appointment only

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. AMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of ovrwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN,
is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS
at 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc [illegible] universally praised.
[illegible] EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c

Price List Free

Amirchand & Son,
General Shaw. Merchants.
LAHORE.

HIGH COURT.

NAOROJI GAMADIA'S WILL.

LONG AND BADLY DRAWN DOCUMENT.

Jamshedji Naoroji Gamadia and another ..... Appellants & Defts, 2 and 3.
v.
Sorabji Naoroji Gamadia and Behramji Naoroji Gamadia and others ..... Respondents & Plff. and Defts.
(Before Sir John Heaton and Mr. Justice Marten).

This was the rehearing of the appeal originally heard and decided by the same Bench on 18th September, 1919, as the parties had come to terms. After the matter was decided in this way the second respondent Behramji Naoroji Gamadia made a notice of motion in August 1919, asking for a declaration that the arrangement if any arrived at to take a consent decree was not binding on him and that if necessary he should be made a party appellant. There was another notice of motion in October 1919, by the appellants Jamshedji Naoroji Gamadia and another asking their consent might be excluded from the proposed decree and that the said decree be not certified to be for the benefit of the minor respondent No. 10. On these notices of motion their Lordships held that it would not be proper for them to certify the terms as being for the benefit of the minors and unborn issue. Further as all the parties stood on their strict legal rights, it seemed to their Lordships that the fact that Respondent 8 was not represented by counsel was a further objection. Only counsel or the party in person had a right of audience before the Court and as neither of those facts happened, the consent terms would appear to be defective. In arriving at the above opinion, their Lordships made it quite clear that they did not intend in any way to depart from the well-settled principles which governed counsel's authority to bind his clients. Cases such as Matthews v. Munster, 20 Q.B.D. 141 showed that where no limitation was imposed on counsel's authority he might bind his client by agreeing to a compromise. Neale v. Gordon Lennox, 1902 A. C. 465, on the other hand showed that if counsel was only empowered to compromise on certain terms, he was thereby impliedly prohibited from settling on other terms, and if notwithstanding that prohibition, he did effect a settlement on such other terms, then that settlement did not bind his client. After carefully considering all the authorities their Lordships held that Respondent 2 was not bound by what took place on September 19th. The only proper and satisfactory course was therefore, to rehear this appeal 'de novo' and if any liberty was necessary for counsel for Appellants and Respondents 2 and 7 to withdraw any admission previously made, that liberty should be given to them.

REHEARING OF APPEAL.

The appeal under these circumstances came to be reheard. It would be better to state exactly what the position was. The parties were all Parsis. The suit was one for the construction of the will of the testator Naoroji Jehangir Gamadia and for the administration of his estate. He was a very rich man and at his death left five sons and one daughter, all then unmarried but over 30 years of age. Three sons had since married. The will in the words of Mr. Justice Marten was a long, complicated and badly drawn document. After hearing arguments of counsel his Lordship Mr. Justice Marten delivered a written judgment, in the course of Clause 9 gave certain rights of residence in the testator's family houses to his sons and their respective families and to his daughter. Clause 10 contained a devise of his immoveable properties in Bombay. Clauses 11, 12 and 13 purported to settle these properties from a future date upon trusts in favour of his sons and descendants. Clause 14 contained a residuary devise and bequest upon trust for sale and conversion between the five sons, [illegible] also that the Trustees should not be bound to sell for 10 years. Clauses 15 and 16 were forefeiture and clauses and Clause 17 gave certain powers of management and sale to the Trustees. The testator endeavoured to tie up his property or large portions of it in a complicated way in favour of unborn or unascertained persons, but in so doing ignored two elementary provisions of Indian Law which would be found in sections 99 and 100 and which impose important restrictions on the power of a testator to make dispositions of this nature. Clauses 15 and 16 are forefeiture clauses purporting to apply to both income and corpus and to a variety of events including alienation at any time and indebtedness to the extent of Rs. 25,000 and also to change of religion. At the present time all debts and legacies had been paid or provided for and that the residuary estate was clear and ready for distribution, and that in fact a considerable portion of it had already been distributed. The first question arose as regards the rights of residence given in Clause 9 of the will. The trust here was "to permit my daughter. . . until her death or marriage . . . and also my sons and also their respective families . . . . . to occupy the said premises and make use of the said furniture and effects . . . . during their respective lifetime and until the youngest of my grandsons living at the death of the last survivor of my sons shall attain the age of 18 years". By a proviso the testator directed that "the right of residence hereby granted to every member of the family as aforesaid is strictly personal and will entitle such member personally to right of residence and use of the furniture and effects but that such right shall not entitle any member entitled thereto to transfer or alienate the same to any other person not entitled thereto." In their Lordships' opinion the independent rights of residence purported to be given to the "respective families" of the testator's sons were void under sec. 99 of the Indian Succession Act, as there was no person in existence at the testator's death who answered that description, viz., the "respective families" of the sons. The gift was a bequest within the meaning of sec. 99. That expression was not confined in India to moveable property. But at a very late stage of the rehearing two new points were taken by counsel for Respondent 8 the wife of Appellant 2. He contended (1) that his client was ascertained at the testator's death as she was then betrothed to her present husband and (2) that alternatively the right of residence given to her husband would entitle him to bring his wife children and servants to reside along with him in the family house. As regards point 1 there was no evidence of the alleged betrothal having been effected in the testator's lifetime and even if there was, their Lordships were of opinion that the mere betrothal of a Parsi lady would not make her part of the "family" of the son within the meaning of Clause 9. As regards point 2 the proper course was first to construe Clause 9 of the will irrespective of sec. 99 and then to apply sec. 99 and see [illegible] invalidated the dispositions which intended to create. His Lordship referred to 5 A.C. 714 and said that applying the principle to Clause 9, he thought it was reasonably clear that the testator intended to give each member of the family a personal inalienable right of residence and that such right did not enable any one member to bring in other members of the family as residents. Consequently Clause 9 must be confined to the daughter and the five sons, as was held by the Court below.

DISPOSITION OF BOMBAY PROPERTIES.

Coming to the most important point of all, viz. the dispositions of the Bombay properties contained in Clauses 11, 12 and 13. Under Clause 11 after the expiration of 10 years the Bombay properties had to be divided into five equal shares and in effect one such share was settled upon each son and his descendants. But the life interest of such son was liable to cease under Clauses 15 and 16. If that happened by reason of any of the events mentioned in Clause 15 then under the same clause there was a discretionary trust for the benefit of the son and his wife, children and remote issue, if any, but if none then for certain other objects during the rest of the life of the son. But if the cesser arose under Clause 16, there was a trust for the persons entitled on the sons death. In the result, therefore, their Lordships held that the limitations intended to take effect under Clauses 11, 12 and 13 after the death of each son were all void and that the reversionary interests expectant on the determination of each such life estate formed part of the residuary estate of the testator.

MERGER.

The next point was as to merger. In the view which their Lordships took they had to divide the Bombay properties into five shares. Their Lordships had jurisdiction to control the administration of this estate and could thus enforce a reasonable mode of division. That being so, the division should be carried out by the executors and trustees in the way they had indicated. Consequently merger in effect would take place. Their Lordships were of opinion that the gift under Clause 14 was void for repugnancy. The direction was to divide and pay to each son for his absolute use and benefit. In the events which had happened the estate was clear and there seemed no adequate reason why the remaining residuary assets (other than the Bombay properties) should not now be divided or if necessary sold for the purpose of division.

Similarly as regards the surplus income from the Bombay properties under Clause 10, there would be no accumulation in the view his Lordship took of this will. It would also fall into residue and be distributable accordingly. His Lordship had considered whether Clauses 15 and 16 would operate on the residuary gifts during any limited 10 years period but in my opinion they would not. As regards the stocks and shares and cotton presses These clauses could not depend on the accident whether any particular property could be distributed immediately or had better be retaoned for a short while before being realised. It was clear that the family houses could not now be distributed between the 5 sons as the daughter had a right of residence as well as the sons, moreover the trust under Clause 9 amounted in effect to a trust for the daughter and sons and the survivors and survivor of them. If all the beneficiaries agreed they could not put an and to the trusts. But his Lordship had dealt with this will on the basis that each beneficiary was standing on his strict legal rights, and that no common agreement could be arrived at on any subject, however reasonable such a course would be, so too in the absence of agreement the Bombay properties could not be finally transferred till the expiration of the 10 years mentioned in Clause 10. Under all the circumstances of the case his Lordship was of opinion that an order for the administration of the estate should be made. But to avoid unnecessary expense it was directed that certain accounts should not be taken without the leave of the Judge in person.

The declaration that the conditions mentioned in clauses 15 and 16 of the will were illegal and valid required considerable modification. Possibly that declaration might be intended to apply to the provision for cesser only, and not to the gifts over contained in those clauses, but even then his Lordship, preferred not to make a general declaration of that sort. The Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity had been good enough to assist the Court by drafting alternative forms of the decree they respectively asked the Court to make and his Lordship thought the most convenient course from a drafting point of view would be to discharge the decree in the trial court and re-embody its provisions in a new decree with the alterations indicated by his Lordship, so that the final provision would all be contained in one document. In the result, it would be seen that they had substantially arrived at the same conclusions as the learned trial Judge as to the practical effects of this will.

There remained the question of costs of the appeal.

The appellants and respondent 2 had substantially failed in this appeal. On the other hand the will was a very complicated one, and some modifications of the decree had been secured by them and they occupied a dual position as executors and beneficiaries. The fair order would therefore be to direct that one moiety of their costs as between party and party be paid out of the estate and that they should bear the other moiety themselves. The costs of Respondents 1 and 6 to 12 (inclusive) as between party and party would come out of the estate. As regards the costs in the trial Court, the decree of the trial Judge would stand.

For the assistance of the Chamber or other Judge administering this estate in the future, his Lordship wished to add this. His Lordship had not been satisfied by the attitude taken up by the Appellants and Respondent 2 and their solicitors. One would infer from the attestations to the will that their solicitors were professionally responsible for this unfortunate will. One might have hoped that they would try to simplify the litigation which it was almost sure to give rise to His Lordship had already commented on the difficulties they caused in the parties in the memo of Appeal, and it was not until the Advocate General himself took the matter in hand that they got this put straight on the rehearing; then there was the trouble about consent terms, but it was certainly surprising after that to find that the Appellant's solicitors were not present in Court when the Appeal was called on for rehearing and that they had not had counsel for Respondent 3, nor for respondent 7. This was afterwards rectified but the omission caused some delay. So, again, on the Notice of Motion of Respondent 2, they had no copy of the Notice of Motion of respondent 2 they had no copy of the notice of motion the affidavits for the use of the second Judge, nor was any printing done despite the long adjournment from November to March. It was certainly surprising too to find parties appealing from an order in their favour and none the less so, because the appeal if successful, would entangle the estate in such legal complication that heavy bills for law costs would almost necessarily ensue for years and years to come. They had been given certain explanations about the litigation, and it was unnecessary for them on the present occasion to enquire into their accuracy. It might be that the appellants were for various reasons very difficult persons to persuade to listen to reason. But if so this militates against their usefulness as trustees and would have to be taken into account in the future in considering what was the fairest method of winding up this estate and whether any unnecessary complications or costs were being caused by any of the parties.

His Lordship Sir John Heaton concurred.

Mr. Coltman, appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Campbell for respondents 2 and 7. Mr. Kanga for respondents 6 and 9. Mr. Desai and Mr. Taraporewala for respondents 1 and 11. Mr. Mulla for respondent 10; Mr. Bahadurji for respondent 8.

Solicitors for the appellants:—Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co.

Solicitors for respondents:—

Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas.
Messrs Merwanji Kola and Co.
Messrs. Jehangir and Somji.
Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji Dinsha & Co.
Messrs. Payne and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF APRIL, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSALVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1496-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Messrs Polsons Ltd v Mahomed Abdul Kadar.
1816-19—Mulla and M, Vithaldas Damodherdas v Dhirajlal Bhijbhukhandas & ors.
3679-19—Patell and Eze, S R Bottlewalla and Co a firm v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.
66-20—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Chimanram Motilal a firm v Ranglal Babaji, Malvi M R and Co.
185-20—Malvi M R and Co, Bharmal Shripal a firm v Shamji Bechari Naik.
301-20—Mulla and Mulla, Govindji Harsi & Co a firm v Radhikisson Ramjiwan a firm.
302-20—Payne and Co, Purshottam Mathuradas and Co a firm v Keshavji Virji and anr.
387-20—Ard H D and Co, Meghji Chaturbhuj and Co a firm v Motilal Choonilal Mulji and Tha.
423-20—Vachha and Co, Messrs Dana Fatta and Co a firm v Esmail Amin murgiwalla a firm.
429-20—Dubash and Co, Krishnaji Shavji and Co a firm v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and ors, Ard H D and Co.
431-20—Dubash and Co, Krishnaji Shavji and Co a firm v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and ors, Ard H D and Co.
442-20—Ard H D and Co, Haji Sulleman Haji Ebrahim v Noor Mahomed Ibrahim, Shamrao M and H.
443-20—Surajmal and Co, Rikhavdas Jahverchand a firm v Maneckchand Virchand a firm, Bhai K and Gir.
475-20—Mulji and Tha, Hiranchand Premji v Shivnarajee Goil.
494-20—Surajmal and Co, Rikhavdas Jahverchand a firm v Surajmal Hanumandas a firm, Shroff and D.
505-20—Payne and Co, Haji Noormahomed and Haji Essa a firm v Abdul Raheman Essabhai, Hiralal Th and Co.
522-20—Payne and Co, H G Billimoria and Co a firm v Essufbux Nuraj.
551-20—Surajmal and Co, Surajkaran Mangilal a firm v Bansidhar Ghugabisson a firm.
570-20—Dharamsi and Co, Manilal N Pandit v Panachand Maganlal, N C Dalal.
589-20—Mulla and M, Captain Harman Noel Gruttam Grary v Simplex Automobile Works a firm.
618-20—Dikshit M and Co, Messrs Gopalji Goculdas a firm v Baroda Union Dyeing and Bleaching and Calico Printing Co Ltd.
668-20—Mehta D and L, Kanji Vassanji a firm v Revchand Fatechand a firm.
669-20—Little and Co, J S Mody v Messrs Need and Co a firm, Shroff and Vachha.
684-20—Jamshedji R and D, Temulji Dhunjibhoy Mistry v Ardeshir Rustimji Kapadia, Merwanji K and Co.
686-20—Matubhai J and M, Madhavji Thakersey and Co a firm v Seth Revachand Fatechand a firm.
698-20—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Harichand and Co a firm v Gordhandas Dayabhai.
699-20—Shroff and Vachha, Bai Maneckbai Hormusji Mody and anr v Mrs E Hewett, Patell and Eze.
700-20—Mer K and Co, Heptulla Allibhai and anr v Abdul Hussein Hassanally Khambatti, Smethan B and Co.
702-20—Dikshit M and Co, Gopalji Goculdas a firm v Pratapsing Gokuldas a firm.
703-20—Dubash and Co, Jerup Teja and Co a firm v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy Ard H D and Co.
719-20—Motichand and D, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Pandit Manekya Sharma Vidhyaram.
720-20—Motichand and D, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Messrs Govindram Lachhiram a firm, Malvi M R and Co.
722-20—Motichand and D, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v The Bombay Shirt Importing Co a firm.
723-20—Mans H M and Co, Jafferbhai Kanji v Kallianji Damodhar, Khandvalla and Co.
741-20—Ard H D and Co, Damji Devsey Virpar and anr v S Spinner and Co, a firm, Mehta D and L.
742-20—Mehta D and L, Amersi Kanji and anr v Parmanand Jadhavji Modi, Mirza M and M.
744-20—Motichand and D, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Messrs D Wadilal and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.
764-20—Crawford B and Co, Shantaram and Co, a firm v Poonsee Devsey and Co a firm, Malvi M R and Co.
765-20—Pandia and Co, Gordhandas Brijvallabhdas v Pari Samaldas Amichand a firm.
769-20—Payne and Co, Mulraj Khatao v Bal Brahmachari Oomanandji, Daph F and Co.
771-20—Dik M and Co, Ratanchand Mohanlal v Suryaprasad Chunilal Bhat.
772-20—Little and Co, John Charles Gaunman v Ranchoddas Varjivandas.
832-20—Edg G W and Co, Adamji Peerbhai and Sons v Aspal Sawa and ors.
835-20—Rurtomji and Gin, Devichand Vardhaji and Co a firm v Peerbhai Adamji Peerbhoy, Ard H D and Co.

£500,000 IN TEN MONTHS.

COST OF BRITISH PEACE DELEGATION IN PARIS.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, in a written reply to Mr. Grattan Doyle, gave the following statement showing the cost of the British Delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris from December, 1918, to September 30, 1919, the latest date to which complete accounts have been rendered:

	£
Foreign Office Salaries and wages of temporary staff, travelling expenses, and incidental charges...	54,304
Office of Works—Hire of hotels, provision of furniture, maintenance, and repairs	205,964
Ministry of Food—Cost of food and hotel service	87,620
Air Ministry—Passenger and mail services by aeroplane (approximately)	103,000
Stationery Office—Printing and binding, supplies of paper, printing plant, wages, and miscellaneous expenses	952,480
Total	503,368

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 19.
S S Rapidal, Prahobir, Colombo.
S S Heliotis, Stool Singapore
S S La Plata, Belrrow, Tilbury.
S S Vita, Minnett, Busrah.
S S Chakdina, Oliver, Busrah.
S S Pentakota, Kiopipple, Busrah.
S S Hatkhola Hewitt, Basseln.
S S Vergmere, Webb, Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Patricia, Wilkie, Liverpool.
S S K. F. August Colegram, London.
S S Binfield, Ampies, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday
Steamer Ehwedagon, for Rangoon.
Steamer Warturm, for Liverpool.
Steamer Hatkhola for Calcutta.
Steamer Pentakota, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Chakdina, for Persian Gulf.

S S Rapidal:—The steamer Rapidal, 1064 tons, Captain G. H. Franbbin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a cargo fuel.

S S Heliotes:—The steamer Heliotis, 1070 tons, Captain M. H. Stool, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S La Plata:—The steamer La Plata, 2527 tons, Captain W. C. Belrrow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tilbury with a Government cargo.

S S Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Vita, 1955 tons, Captain H. F. Minnett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast.

S S Pentakota:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Pentakota, 2215 tons, Captain R. Kiopipple, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with ballast.

S S Hatkhola: The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Hatkhola, 4298 tons, Captain T. Hewitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basein, with a cargo of rice.

S S Chakdina:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chakdina, 1579 tons, Captain A. Oliver, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a cargo of dates.

S S Vergmere:—The steamer Vargmere, 412, tons, Captain W. H. Webb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Patricia:—The K. N. Coy's steamer Patricia, 9072 tons, Captain J. Wilkie, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. K. F. August:—The B I S N Coy's steamer K. F. August, 5590 tons, Captain W. H. Colegram, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London with passengers

S S Binfield: The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Binfield, 3,159 tons, Captain S. H. Maplas, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with ageneral cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 19th April 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK:

B Kenkon			
Maru No. 3	Kobe	23-4	..N Y Kaisha
G/R Varzin.	N F	..	..Graham & Co
F Warturm.	Karachi	24 4	..K N & Co
G Lanka ..	Cannanore	N F	..R E C & Co
H Netravati	..	..	..K N & Co
L/N Syria ..	N F	K F	..M M & Co
M Shinkai Maru	N F	15/17 4	..J M & Co
Q Kaipan ..	N F	N F	..N Padamasey

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi ..	..	20-4	..K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK

Aras	.. 2 Months	31-5	..T M & Co
Diatal..a	.. 4 days	9-4	..Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK:

1 Karos ..	Zanzibar	22 4	..M M & Co
2 Angier ..	Antwerp	23 4	..W & A G & Co
2 Saigon Maru ..	Japan	N F	..O S Kaisha
3 Eamora ..	F Gulf	2 4	..M M & Co
4 Baroda ..	P Gulf	21 4	..M M & Co
5 Alberto Cavaletto..	Italy	17-4	..M I & Co
6 Ferrara.	Abadan	N F	..S W & Co
8 Fukai Maru..	Kobe	18-4	..N Y Kaisha
9 Shinyo Maru..	Kobe	30-4	..N Y Kaisha
14 Zayani ..	N F	N F	H S Shushtary Co
15 Venoiro ..	Calcutta	..	..R I & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK:

1 Egypt ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
2 Clan Macvicar.	Malabar coast	17 4	..J F & Co
N E Parvati	N F	17-4	..R E C & Co
4 Chakrata ..		N F	..M M & Co
5 Colaba ..	Antwerp	24-4	..M H & Co
7 Patrica ..	Liverpool	20-4	..K N & Co
8 C/o Naples	Calcutta	..	..W & A G & Co
9 Fanfield.	Busra	20 4	..M M & Co
14 Itola ..	Japan	24 4	..F M & Co
14 Gharinda	Japan	26-4	..M M & Co
O/S 14 Answld. ..		..	..D R I M
15 Oristano..	Antwerp	..	..T M & Co
15 J End H T	Kaudy Suez	20-4	..W & A G & Co
16 Huntepill.	..	..	..W H O & Co
16 A T Vita	Santhampton	1-5	..M H & Co
17 Polladern .	Busra	..	..D R I M
17 Nankin..	N F	N F	..M M & Co

EXPORT.

April 19.

S S Prembrokeshire for Hull—6001 cwts linseed, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 914 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Colaba for Antwerp—110 bales akand cotton, 220 bales cotton, K. H Kayani and Co 52 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Cristano for Antwerp—58 bales akand cotton, . H Kayani and Co.

S S Wartum for Antwerp—116 bales cotton, S. Gordhan & Con, 596 bales cotton H E Bode and Sons.

S S Anglies for Antwerp—650 cwts buffalo horns, Esmail Mahomed and Sons, 62 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

S S Anglies for Ghent 150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

S S Colaba for Ghent—165 bales cottoin, K. H Kayani and Co

S S Colaba for Hamburg—330 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Colaba for Rotterdam—55 bales akund cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S S Anglies for Rotterdam 413 bales. Volkart Bros.

S S Colaba for London:—168 cwts. dry ginger 62 cwts pepper, K. H. Janmahomed; 276 cwts gum, M M T Afghur; 130 cwts. cattle fish, R. Chagla and Co.; 70 cwts. cattlefish A. A. Peerbhoy.

S S Wartarm for Liverpool—300 cwts. myrabolum, C. G. Balmul; 150 bales cotton, Chimanlal Chandulal & Co.

S S Vezin for Liverpool, 3999 cwts groundnut, L and F. Barraclough and Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe 1000 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiku Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton N M K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, G. W. Lundi; 200 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhaya & Co.; 100 bales cotton P. D. Tata and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Goolamhusein Esmail; 100 bales cotton H. Joosubbhoy; 100 bales cotton Joome Peermahomed and Co.; 100 bales cotton Narandas V. Dossa.

S S Shinyo Maru for Kobe—1500 bales cotton, N. M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Bombay Company, 100 bales cotton, G. W. Lunke; 100 bales cotton, H. Peermahomed; 100 bales cotton, Cuhsetji Bomanji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Joosabhbhoy; 100 bales Gulamhusain Esmail; 100 bales cotton, Jusub Peermahomed 100 bales cotton, Narandas V. Dossa.

S S Itola for Kobe, 200 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 200 bales cotton, M Kalyanmal; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.

S S Itola for Kobe—100 bales cotton, H. Bejnall; 100 bales cotton, Wangial Manilal; 100 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co.; 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 100 bales Patel Bros; 1000 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 400 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Tulsidas Nandlal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Mitsu Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Hukmichand Ram bhayal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Jusubbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Gulamhusein Esmail 100 bales cotton, Jusub Peermahomed and Co 200 bales cotton, Narandas W. Dossa.

S S Gharindha for Kobe—100 bales cotton, United Commercial Co.; 1032 bales cotton, N. M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gulamhoosein Esmail; 100 bales cotton, Joosub Peermahomed and Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Yokohama—300 bales cotton, N. W. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, M. Motilal and Co.

S S Shinyo Maru for Yokohama—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Nagasaki 200 bales cotton, R. D. Tata and Co.

S S Shinye Maru for Nagasaki—200 bales cotton, Hukmichand Pasybhayot and Co.; 300 bales cotton, N. M. Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka—300 bales cotton R D Tata and Co.; 800 bales cotton, † M K. Kaisha.

A Karachi message of April 19th says:—Captain Ranza Serruccio of the Italian Air Force on S.V.A. biplane left Bushire at 5 a.m. on Sunday and reached Bunder [illegible] 5 p.m. He will leave for Chabahi early this morning pw [illegible] the night at Cha' bar.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Mail steamer Nellore with the outward mails of the 1st instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

Oriental Government Security and Life Assurance Co., Ltd., 48th annual general meeting of shareholders at 4 p.m. at the head office, Oriental Buildings, Fort.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BAND-STAND.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.) will play at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

In the list of members of the Managing Committee the Bombay Tenants' Association of the published by us the name of Mr. J. K. Parulkar, Secretary was inadvertently omitted.

SOCIAL CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Social Club a public lecture will be delivered by K. S. Thakare on "The Mission of Shiwaji" in the premises of the Club at Dongre Blocks, Lall Baug, Parel, to-day at 8-30 p.m.

NATIONAL FINANCING CORPORATION.

A meeting of shareholders of the National Financing and Commission Corporation of Bombay has been convened on the 21st instant to consider the advisability of changing the corporation into the Bank of Morvi Limited.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

115 deaths occurred in Bombay from all causes on Sunday as against 209 on the corresponding day of last year and 152 on that of 1918. There were one attack and one death from plague, three attacks and two deaths from small-pox and four deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute of the Social Service League, Bombay, the following programme is arranged for this week:—To-day Mr. M. D. Altekar will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Shivaji his life and work". Mr. K. A. Keluskar will precide. To-morrow Mr. Narayan Dhondu Kadam will conduct the class organized to train Secretaries of So-operative Credit Societies. Both these functions will begin precisely at 6 p.m. (S. T.). On Sunday the 25th instant Dr. Shivram Waman Patil will conduct the First Aid Class at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

S. P. C. A.

Dring the month of March last, the Society employed in all 26 Agents, of these, 3 Agents were employed for Office and Hospital work. The 23 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 182 individuals during the month.

Overloading Cases:—In 46 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded out of these 36 were fined more or less and 8 were worned and discharged. Besides these, 2 loaders were convicted and fined Rs. 5 and 2 for loading carts in excess to the fixed limit.

In 36 cases convictions were obtained against the drivers of horses and Bullocks for perpetrating goss cruelty to their animals.

In 9 cases owners of Herses and Bullocks were punished for allowing their unfit animals to be worked.

702 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as out-patients free of any charge at our dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police. According to arrangements made to send round Agents of the Society to detect cases of unfit horses worked at night 12 cases of such horses were arrested during their night patrol.

MOTOR CHAUFFUR SENTENCED.

Before Mr. B. N. Athable at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Capping charged Dattaram Sitaram, motor-car driver No. 544 with driving his car in a rush and negligent manner on the 16th along the Gandevi Road. The accused was driving at a speed of 25 to 30 miles per hour, although there were children on the road. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CRUSHED UNDER A TRAMCAR.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Mir Mahomed aged about 65 whose beg was crushed under a tram-car on the Ripon Road on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji appeared for the Tramway Company, while Mr. Reuben Soloman watched the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the deceased. The tram conductors were present at the inquiry. The House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, was of the opinion that death was due to shock and haemorrhage. The deceased was feeble.

Dr. S. N. Daver, a medical practitioner, said he saw the deceased under the wheel of the car; a portion of the let was right under the wheel of the second car. The tram driver stated that after he had gone about 30 paces he stopped his car as a policeman made a signal and both the bells rang. He then saw the deceased under the wheels.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, whilst the deceased was trying to get into a moving tram-car.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

On Thursday the 15th April 1920, the amount of applications for Reverse Councils was £48,270,000 out of which £2,000,000 have been allotted as shown below:—

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Calcutta Immediate £19,254,000, Deferred £300,000, Total £19,554,000, Allotted £806,000.

Bombay Immediate £25,324,000, Deferre £1,592,000. Total £26,916,000, Allotted £1,118,000.

Madras Immediate £1,100,000, Deferred ££700,000, Total £1,800,000, Allotted £76,000.

Total Immediate £45,678,000, Deferred £2,592,000, Total £48,270,000, Allotted £2,000,000.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

B. E. S. (OLD BOYS) (1) BEAT PARSI CLYCLISTS (0).

A very close and even encounter was the result of the meeting between these two teams in the second section of the preliminary rounds of the tournament on the gymkhana ground on Monday, when the Parsi cyclists had the hardest of luck in having to admit defeat to the Byculla boys by the narrowest of margins. Both the teams had one change—Murray coming in place of Hartley in the B. E. S. Old Boys' team at back, while owing to an injury in his hand Nagporewalla became a touch-line critic. The change, while it strengthened the B. E. S. defence, considerably weakened the Parsi Cyclists' defence. However, as matters turned, out, the balance of exchanges was fairly even and both the teams had a fairly equal share in attack, though there is no denying the fact that the grit and alacrity of the B. E. S. Old Boys were a wee-bit superior to their opponents. Morris played very well in goal, while Mistry was equally quick and resourceful at back. In the half-line of the cyclists, there was hardly a weak position but it appeared at times they lagged a little too far behind their forward line. In spite of their determined rushes and pressure on the B. E. S. defence Dame Fortune never smiled on the Parsi Cyclists, who had a gruelling time in not being able to score in spite of repeated corners which were forced upon the B. E. S. Old Boys' defence. Both the teams attacked in turn in quick succession, but no goal was scored other than the one, the Byculla boys had secured with in five minutes from the start through Kale, the B. E. S. centre-forward. It was distinctly hard luck that they could not score at least once. The superiority of B. E. S. Old Boys' team lay in their determined rushes and better understanding between their forward and half lines. Kale was at the top of his form in dribbling and would have scored more than once but for the resolute defence of the cyclists who would not allow much liberty. That the Parsi Cyclists could not score and thus draw level was due to the fact that B. E. S. defence understood better as to who was going to be dangerous and who was not than the opposing defence which left Kale totally unguarded at the time he scored

The teams were:—

B. E. Society:—Harper; Jukes and Murray; Hezell. Sausman and E. D'Avoine; Jewell, Brown Kale, Garmans and Sinclaim.

Parsi Cyclists:—Morris; P. Shroff and Mistry; Bharucha, Khodaji and Ghista; J. B. Mehta. Kapadia, P. Pochkhanawalla S. Pochkhanawalla and Baria.

Umpires: Messrs. S. Douza and Thomas (C. R. A.).

THE WEEK'S ENGAGEMENTS.

All matches commence commence at 5-30 p.m., unless otherwise stated.

TUESDAY, April 20.

Customs A. A. v. B. B. & C. I. Parel.

WEDNESDAY, April 21.

Bombay Gymkhana v. Y.F.C.A., (Procter Branch).

THURSDAY, April 22.

B. E. S. Old Boys v. winner of Customs A. A. and B. B. & C. I. Parel.

FRIDAY, April 23.

Lusitamans (A) v. Orion, Bandra.

SATURDAY, April 24.

119th Infantry v. Government Telegraphs.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CUP

ASTON VILLA'S RECORD.

The spring of the year is hugely attractive in England amongst sporting men and women. Commencing a month ago there was the International Rugby match at Twickenham between England and Scotland for the Calcutta Cup. On the previous Wednesday was the Lincolnshire; on Friday, the Grand National and the Oxford and Cambridge Sports and on Saturday came the Boat-race Now we have cable news of the semi-final ties of the Association Football Cup in which Chelsea lose to Aston Villa at Sheffield and Huddersfield Town beat Bristol City at Chelsea.

Aston Villa have had a wonderful career in the semi-final of the Cup. This year gives the wearers of the coloured and light blue shirts as having been in the semi-final ten times, a number which equals their neighbours—West Bromwich Albion and only one fewer times than that of Blackburn Rovers who top the list in the matter of semi-finalists.

To go further Aston Villa have won the cup five times which equals the number of times the Wanderers, in the days before professionalism, and the Blackburn Rovers. Bristol City and Chelsea have each been in the semi-final once before but only Aston Villa of the four have been the winners. Bristol City were in the final in 1909 and I saw Manchester United beat them by 1.0 at the Crystal Palace.

The final will be played next Saturday at Chelsea. Only upon one occasion when Aston Villa have been in the final have they lost which was in 1892, West Bromwick gaining the verdict by 1-0. Aston Villa' first appearance in the final was in 1887 when they beat West Bromwick Albion by 2.0. Aston Villa last won the cup in 1913 and were followed by Burnley in 1914, since when the contest has been held in abeyance.

BULSAR MUNICIPALITY.

A correspondent writes that Nagarseth Bhagwandas Brijbhukhandas has been elected president of the Bulsar municipality for three years. Dr. Navalkar has been elected vice-president.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate was 396¼ per cent., on the 16th and 395¼ on the 17th instant.

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA.

"CARMEN" SCORES HEAVILY.

In attendance and in enthusiasm there is nothing wanting at the Royal Opera House where the Russian Grand Opera Company are awakening a musical interest in Bombay which will have far reaching results. It would be difficult to point to any other grand opera than "Carmen" which could more attract, not only lovers of music but at the same time lovers of musical action. "Carmen" abounds in melody. There are "tunes" which many of us have "learned" from early childhood—solos and choruses. "Carmen" is known and its popularity helps the grand opera to success which many a finer specimen of musical art would not reach.

There was something to please everybody at the Royal Opera House in "Carmen" and all the traditions of grand opera were abandoned when, after some of the dances, encores were demanded. There was again a very large house and the applause frequently was greater than at any previous time during the season. There was a Spanish dance for two, another for three and a third for four and Bombay will have to wait a very long time before seeing such five dancers as the Misses Feodorova, Nosova, Morosova, Oasson and Noumova.

The Spanish Gipsy, Carmen (Miss Burskaya) is a wanton. She lives only for sensuality. Love affairs drive her from passion to passion. She has loved many but is attracted by a sergeant named Don Jose (Mr. Preobrajensky) and encompassing him with her wiles leading him to mutiny. Don Jose has no recourse but to join a band of smugglers of which Carmen is a member. His fate is endurable as long as he retains the love of Carmen, but when she turns from him he is sunk in the depths of despair. Called to the death-bed of his mother, he finds, on returning, his still passionately loved Carmen before the arena in Seville with the bull-fighter Escamillo, (Mr. Ulianoff) to whom she has promised her love if he is victor at the fight. She is approached by Jose, who asks her to return to him, and when she coldly repulses him and tries to escape to Escamillo he stabs her to the heart.

Miss Burkaya, in the title role of Carmen, gave an impersonation of the character in a manner which evoked the highest appreciation. Every detail was that of a mistress of her art. Her singing, too, was a feature of the production a thoroughly well-trained and cultured voice being used to such an advantage that it thrilled the vast audience. Her duet with Don Jose in the fourth act—"It is thou, it is I", and another duet in the second act "I will dance in your honour" were only two of the gems in which she took part. "Micaela" a peasant girl who had loved Don Jose was played by Miss Sasouzova and of all her successes she soared highest in "Here is the Smugglers' stronghold." The other ladies were filling minor parts.

Mr. Ulianoff as "Escamillo" again carried all before him. His acting was of a most easy and convincing description and if he did force "Trocador's Song" and made a few false notes his conception of the song was highly successful. He possesses a wonderful baritone voice —comparatively speaking. It is musical and telling. "Don Jose" by Mr. Preobrajensky required more attention than was the case in his Rhadames in "Aida" and he gave a capital impersonation of the infatuated lover. Again was his singing of much resonance and clearness. He had a great deal to do and he did all so well. There were several other characters but upon the two ladies and the two gentlemen the bulk of the work fell.

LA BOHEME.

"La Boheme", the grand opera, to be presented to-night is in four acts by Puccini, the text being by Giacosa, and Illica.

THE STORY.

Dudolph, a poet; Marcel a painter; Colline, a philosopher; and Schaunard, a musician; are four friends who occupy an attic in the Quartier Latin, where they live and work together. Improvident, reckless and careless, there happy-go-lucky Bohemains find joy in merely living, being full of faith in themselves.

ACT I.

The opening scene shows the four friends without money or provisions, yet happy. Marcel is at work on a painting, "Passage of the Red Sea," and remarks, beginning a duet with Rudolph, that the passage of this supposedly torrid sea seems, owing to the lack of fuel in the studio to be a very cold affair.

Rudolph says that in order to keep them from freezing he will sacrifice the bulky manuscript of his tragedy. Marcel holds the landlord at bay until Schaunard arrives with an unexpected store of eatables. Having dined and warmed themsedves, Marcel, Colline and Schaunard go out, leaving Rudolph writing. A timid knock at the door reveals the presence of Mimi, a young girl who lives on the floor above. She has come to ask her neighbour for a light for the candle, which has gone out. They enter into conversation, and when Mimi artlessly asks Rudolph what his occupation is, he sings the lovely air usually termed the "Narrative."

Then follows the charming "Michiamano Mimi", in which the young girl tells Rudolph of her pitifully simple life; of how she works all day making artificial flowers, which remind her of the blossoms and green meadows of the country; of the lonely existence she leads in her chamber up among the house tops.

The young girl having finished her story Rudolph hears the shouts of his friends in the courtyard below. He opens the window to speak to them letting in a flood of moonlight which brightens the room. The Bohemians go off singing. As Radolph turns to Mimi and sees her in the moonlight, he is struck with her beauty, and tells her how entrancing she appears to him.

Love awakens in the heart of the lonely girl and she pledges her faith to the handsome stranger who has come into her life. The lovely motive with which the duet begins is associated throughout the opera with the presence of Mimi, and is employed with to charming effect in the death scene in Act IV.

Mimi consents to go to the Cafe Momus, where his friends are to dine, and after a tender scene at the door they go out, and the curtain slowly falls.

ACT II.

This act represents the terraces of the Cafe Momus, where the artists are holding a carnival. Puccini has pictured with masterly skill the noisy, bustling activity of the scene, and the boisterous merriment of the gay revellers. The Bohemians of Act I are seated at a table with Mimi, when Musetta an old flame of Marcel's appears with her latest conquest, a foolish and ancient beau named Alcindoro, Marcel pretends not to see her but Musetta is determined on a reconciliation and soon gets rid of her elderly admirer and joins her old friends.

The gem of this gay scene is the charming waltz of Musetta.

The fun now becomes fast and furious, and Musetta is finally carried off on the shoulders of her friends while the foolish old banker, Alcindoro, is left to pay the bills of the entire party.

ACT III.

This act begins in the cheeless dawn of a cold morning at the city gates, the bleakness of the scene being well expressed in Puccin's music. The snow falls, workmen come and go shivering and blowing on their cold fingers. Mimi appears, and asks the officer at the gate if he will find Marsel—that good and kind-hearted Bohemian painter being now located at the inn on the Orleans Road and painting not landscapes, but tavern signs in order to keep body and soul together. Marcel enters and is surprised to see Mimi whom he supposes to be in Paris. Noticing that she is melancholy and apparently ill, he kindly questions her and learns her sad story.

Mimi tells her friend that she can no longer bear the jealous quarrels with Rudolph and that they must separate. Marcel, much troubled goes into the inn to summon Rudolph but before the latter comes, Mimi secrets herself and when he enters she hears him again accuse her of fickleness.

A distressing fit of coughing reveals her presence and she appears and sings the sad little air which is one of the features of this act.

Most pathetically does the poor girl's "Farewell may you be happy" come from her simple heart and she turns to go. Rudolph protests, something of his old affection having returned at the sight of her pale checks.

Musetta now enters and is accused by Marcel of flirting. A furious quarrel follows, which contrasts strongly with the tender passages between Mimi and Rudolph as the lovers are partially reconciled.

ACT IV.

Act IV shows the same garret in which the events of Act I took place. Berft of their sweethearts the young men are living sad and lonely lives, each trying to conceal from the other that he is secretly pining for the absent one.

In the opening scene Marcel stands in front of his easel pretending to paint while Rudolph apparently writing, is really furtively gazing at Mimi's little pink bonnet.

The friends, however, pretend to brighten up when Schaunard and Colline enter with materials for supper, and the four Bohemians make merry over their frugal fare. This scene of jollity is interrupted by the unexpected entrance of the Musetta, who tells the friends that Mimi, abandoned by her viscount, has come back to die.

The poor girl is brought in and laid on Rudolph's bed, while he is distracted with grief. The friends hasten to aid her, Marcel going for a doctor, while Colline, in order to get money to buy delicacies for the sick girl, decides to pawn his only good ornament, an overcoat. He bids farewell to the coat in a pathetic song.

Colline goes softly out, leaving Mimi, and Rudolph alone, and they sing a beautiful duet.

The past is all forgotten and the reunited lovers plan for a future which shall be free from jealousies and quarrels. Just as Mimi in dreamy tones recalls their first meeting in the garret she is seized with a sudden faintness which alarms Rudolph and he summons his friends, who are returning with delicacies for the sick girl.

But the young girl weakened by disease and privations, passes away in the midst of her weeping friends, and the curtain falls to Rudolph's daspairing cry of "Mimi! Mimi!".

SALE OF MILLS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In these highly booming times for the textiles, it has been a regular manoeuvre adopted by the interested bulls to spread reports one after another, about the sale of mills, with a clear object of giving a push to the high prices ruling in the share-bazar.

Seeing the rates bounding up, the commonmass run to buy them with a view to pocket the profit, and thus they become entrapped, as time has proved the falsity of many such reports.

Individul buyers therefore, before they take up the scrips, should run to the office of the Agents, and I think, honest agents will not be slow in solving their doubts. It is also the duty of the Agents to immediately notify to the public, the truth of such reports, and thus save hundreds of individuals from being deceived.

In this respect, the Agents of the Moon Mills Ltd., Messrs. P. A. Hormasjee & Co., deserve to be congratulated, as they have warned the public against the rumour of the sale of their Mill, through the medium of your paper.

This noble example, if followed by others, will, I think, effectively stamp out this evil and check the bull campaign in unduly inflating the prices. Yours, etc.

J. C. RAVAL.

Kalbadevi Road.
Bombay.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GATHERING OF SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The first social gathering of the English school for girls of the Indian Education Society, Dadar was celebrated on the 18th instant in the premises of the King George English School of the Indian Education Society. The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh was the president for the occasion. Mr. Kale, the Secretary of the Society, in the course of the report of the school reviewed the career of the school from the beginning to its present condition. He remarked that conducting a girls' school to the satisfaction of the public and to popularise it is a task far more difficult than that of the school for boys. Within a year its establishment the number of girls attending the school went up to 40. He also referred to the visitors that visited the school and specially mentioned the names of Dr. Kashibai Nawarangay Dr. Y. P. Nadgir and Miss E. Corkery the Inspectress of the girls' schools all of whom remarked that the school was ably and satisfactorily conducted. He mentioned that the Society has acquired three acres of land from the Bombay Improvement Trust at a concession rate for the erection of the school buildings therein. The School has received from the current year a grant of Rs. 1,260 from the Government. The fact that within two years the school rose up to the VII Standard is a clear proof of the zeal of the workers and of the great need of the public of Dadar.

After the reading of the report and the distribution of prizes to the girls of the school at the hands of the president the president rose up amidst loud cheers to address the audience. First apologising for the use of Gujarathi in the place of Marathi, he referred, in his speech to the two insurmountable difficulties in the way of popularising female education namely the system of early marriages and the tendency to cling too obstinately to the past traditions. He remarked with great satisfaction that the difficulties are gradually being removed and the work of the female education might be expected to proceed with great strides very smoothly. He concluded with words of entire satisfaction for the work of the school and its organisers. The president having been thanked and garlanded the function ended.

Mr. Parekh donated Rs. 100 to the Society.

One of the main objects of this branch of he Indian Education Society is, besides others, to open classes for the entrance examination of Prof. Karve's University for Women.

SAVANTVADI STATE AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the India Government have been pleased to announce the payment of an annual donation of 10 lakhs of rupees to the Nepal State in recognition of its valuable help rendered during the war and also it is suggested to appreciate the meritorious services of the Nizam in connection with the same by ceding to him the province of Berar, which originally belonged to him, I think it a very best opportunity to crave hospitality of your valued journal to allow me to invite through its columns the kind attention of India Government to a similar question about the Savantvadi State.

It is well known that the Bombay Government have repeatedly admitted—nay appreciated the signal services of the Savantvadi State during the War time through Government Resolutions and Press Communiques. H. E. Lord Willington, ex-Governor of Bombay, had also specially praised the Chief of Savantvadi in his speech at Belgaum in the year 1918 for his personal services rendered for a very long time in the field of Mesopotamia. Being the only surviving member of the Royal family of the State and in spite of the unanimous protest from his subjects the Chief's demonstration of dauntless courage and hereditary heroic spirit in going to the front as a Commissioned Officer at an age of 19 years only is certainly exemplary and highly commendable. This remarkable and unprecedented event has not only marked a notable feature in the annals of the Savantvadi State history but I am sure it will not be left unmentioned in the Indian history of War. Besides the offer of 4,000 recruits from the State during War time, the contribution of 3½ lakhs towards War Loan and the gift of Rs. 7,000 to the Our Day Fund go to prove beyond doubt the traditional sentiments of staunch loyalty of the Savantvadi State to the British throne. In these circumstances it is highly desirable and quite justifiable that the State's valuable services may be highly spoken of and recognised by Government by way of encouragement by ceding to it its lost territories. In the year 1812 the Savantvadi State comprised of the Vengurla taluka, some parts of the Malvan and Devgad talukas three Mahals in Goa territory, three forts in the Kolhapur State and the present State. The first two being consticline territories were reserved by the Bhitish Government for having assisted the State for the better management of the sea and prevention of looting the ships, 3 Mahals were mortgaged with the Goa Government and the 3 forts were required to be ceded to the Kolhapur State in the year 1847 by an international treaty. It is earnestly requested, therefore, that in view of the above-mentioned circumstances the Government may be pleased to return the territory of the State now in their possesion and to influence the Portuguese Government to release the mortgaged province of the State after recovering all the money due. If this request is complied with, the Savantvadi State would not only be under their permanent obligations but be ever satisfied to see that its unswerving loyalty and extraordinary services in war times are duly appreciated by Government.—Yours etc.

V. P. RANGNEKAR,
Savantvadi. April 16.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

PROTEST AGAINST EXTENSION OF TERM OF OFFICE.

NEED FOR EARLY ELECTION.

At a mass meeting of the Citizens of Bandra, held on Sunday evening at St. Andrews' School Hall, under the presidency of Mr. G. Radcliffe, to protest against the action of the Commissioner, N.D., in prolonging the term of office of the Bandra Municipal Councillors, The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting protests against the actions of the Commissioner, N. D., in extending the term of office of the present Municipal Councillors by six months, and puts on record its sense of disapproval of the conduct and action of the President of the Bandra Municipality in admitting that there was an error in the preparation of the Electoral Roll without the knowledge of and consultation with the General board of the Municipality and neglecting to take the proper and timely steps to call the attention of the Board and the authorities concerned to the doubts about the procedure in any event before the publication of the Municipal Electoral Roll.

(2) That this meeting is emphatically of opinion that having regard to the complaints levelled against the present Municipal administration, the criticism that has appeared from time to time, in the newspapers with reference to its working, and the actual unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in Bandra, the term of office of the present Board should not be extended beyond May, 1920, and earnestly appeals to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to reverse the order of the Commissioner, N. D., extending the term of office of the present Municipal Councillors and to direct that an early date be fixed for the elections

(3) That this meeting is of opinion that it is absolutely essential to form a Ratepayers' Association to promote and protect their interests and appoints a committee with power to add to their number to draft the necessary rules and regulations.

At the end it was decided to send a memorial, signed by all present, to His Excellency the Governor in Council, stating that on the 14th of February, last, a notice was duly published fixing 12th of April, as the day for holding the election of Councillors of the Municipality of Bandra. In accordance with the election rule 23 candidates were nominated for election to the seats prescribed for the various wards. On the evening of the 8th of April at about 7-45 p.m. a notice was put up at the Municipal Office withholding the election fixed for the 12th of April. The said notice was put up on the receipt of a direction from the Collector of Thana that the said election should be withheld, at the foot was a copy of a letter addressed by the Collector to the Commissioner, on the 31st March, requesting him to grant an extension of six months to the present Municipal Board on the ground that they had confused the preparation of the electoral roll. On the 9th of April a telegram was sent to the Commissioner requesting him to delay passing orders on the said letter of the Collector, pending receipt of a representation from the rate-payers of Bandra. On the 11th April a mass meeting of the rate-payers was held and *inter alia* resolutions were unanimously passed, protesting against the action of the Collector in withholding the election and expressing its imphatic opinion that the term of the present Municipal Board should not be extended beyond May, 1920, and urging that an early date be fixed for holding the election. On the 12th April a telegram was sent by the chairman of the meeting to the Commissioner, forwarding to him a report of the resolutions and a petition was sent to him on the 13th idem praying that the Collector's request be not acceded to and that the Collector be directed to fix an early date for election. On the 13th, the Chairman of the meeting, received a wire from the Commissioner stating that he had already passed orders granting six months' extension. The citizens urged that the Commissioner had passed the order without giving any opportunity to the petitioners to urge their objections to the said orders.

OTHER GRIEVANCES.

Various other grievances of the citizens, during the administration of the present Board of Councillors were pointed out in the memorial at the conclusion of which His Excellency was requested (a) to take necessary action under section 180 of the District Municipal Act or otherwise and reverse the order, passed by the Commissioner granting extension for six months, (b) to direct the Collector of Thana to fix an early date for the election and (c) to pass such other order as the nature of the case may require.

A vote of thanks to the Chair, terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

HONOURS HOAX AT SPALDING.

Lord Stamfordham, the King's Private Secretary, writing to a local correspondent on the honours hoax at Spalding, carried out on notepaper bearing the Royal Arms and dated from Buckingham Palace, says: "I am extremely sorry for those who have been made the victims of a hoax which, in making use of his Majesty's name, has overstepped what are usually regarded as limits of loyalty and respect.

"In reply to your question as to whether any steps are to be taken to bring the culprits to justice, I regret that I see no clear line of action in that direction."—The "Daily News."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 20, 1920.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The use of super-fine art paper is rare luxury in the production of Government reports, but the volume just issued by the Railway Board on the working of Railways in 1918-1919, has been done in rather superb style. The second volume containing detailed statistics and consisting mainly of reprints,, is really the more valuable one for a study of the management of railways; the first volume, however, contains a few important maps and charts, the most creditable of which is done by Mr. J. H. Trott who retains its copyright. The total mileage of our railways is now 36,616. During the year there was abnormal traffic through military requirements, the movement of food-grain and the increase of railborne coal. The stock of materials had so depreciated that the standard of service would have been gravely affected if the war had continued for another year. The report, however, does not refer to the effect of the despatch of materials and rolling-stock required for new construction abroad. In his speech at Simla on 5th September, 1917, the Viceroy said: "The whole of the rails, sleepers, bridging materials, engines, rolling-stock, and personnel required for the construction of the lines have been provided by India. We have also provided . . . . railway in large quantities for Egypt and East Africa." For that year, the estimate of materials shipped came to the requirements of a thousand miles of fresh construction. The cost of it, of course, must be credited in our favour. The gross earnings of the year under review came to more than 76 crores, which was more than 5 3/4 crores on the budget estimates and more than the previous year's income by 7 1/3 crores. Since 1914, the gross earnings continuously rose, and the amount of work performed by the staffs has come for the appreciation of the Board. For 1919-1920, the railways had assigned to them a grant of 17.7 millions of pounds from the general revenue, and this colossal provision will, we hope, enable the lines to be restored to maximum efficiency. Railways have, after years of recurring losses, become a source of profit to the country and it is to be hoped that all the profits of traffic will be conserved for the State by the assumption of management by the State itself. Narrow considerations of administrative efficiency have been cited against the completion of the policy and we know that vested interests invariably play a large part in determining decisions. The supine way in which the resumption of the East Indian Railway was put off does not reflect credit on the steady pursuit of policy which is essential on the part of Government. The question of efficiency may be interminably discussed, but we make bold to say that the experience of advanced countries shows that the question of efficiency with a big E, is not the final criterion. As a matter of fact, the only way of real efficiency, economic as well as national, which the Government have to accept is the assumption of control; the efficiency of railway service in Indian interests would be higher under State management. Traffic, whether in the interests of passengers or the transport of goods, is, to say the least, not efficient so far as Indians are concerned. We hear general complaints that Indians are not encouraged on the staffs of railways. In 1916, the strength of the staffs was 626,580 of which 7,273 were Europeans and 10,412 Anglo-Indians. As a result of inflating the value of their services, they get high terms and the prize appointments belong to them. It is natural that when management is given to a Company, Government cease to interfere in the matter of personnel. When a Company is held responsible for the conduct of a line, it should enjoy the option of selecting its employees. No company would—like future Indian ministers—assume responsibility when it has not the control of appointments. But the result is that Indians are treated on a differential basis and Indian traffic enjoys privileges almost as if by favour. We are not alluding to passenger service alone. It was announced in March, 1919, in the Imperial Council, that an enquiry would be instituted into the desirability or otherwise, on financial and administrative grounds, of the substitution of management by Companies "domiciled in India" or by extension of one or other existing systems. We are told in the Report that a special Committee will investigate and report on the subject during the end of this year. We hope that regard being had to Indian interests, the Committee will be properly representative in character and will take evidence in public. If, however, it is treated like the enquiries into the reorganisation of the Medical Services or the Army in India, we shall, once more, have a demonstration of the scant interest paid to Indian interests, New Eras notwithstanding.

The outlay during 1918-1919 was £4,159,870. Five crores was applied to open line works, 70 lakhs for rolling stock and 51 lakhs for new lines. The actual expenditure thus fell short of the sanctioned grant by 45 lakhs, and the lapse was due to difficulties of importing materials. By way of patronage to Indian enterprise, the Government of India have undertaken to purchase 3,000 wagons annually for ten years in India; for which encouragement much thanks. Private enterprise in the construction of railways came to 62 lakhs of which the companies put 28 lakhs, Indian States 34 lakhs and District Boards a paltry Rs. 25,000! At present the capital outlay incurred by Government in the purchase and construction of railways, including annuity charges and sinking-fund liabilities, is £370 millions. The net profit for the year after miscellaneous claims, is £11 millions, so that the receipts barely come to 3 per cent.; part of the cause of low returns is the appropriation by managing companies of profits which will have to be paid at the time of redemption, as well as the high cost of maintenance. Compared to European countries and America, the railway tariffs are cheap, but we have, in consideration of peculiar conditions, to strive after maximum efficiency at minimum cost. The proportion of working expenses to gross receipts have fluctuated in the past, but last year working expenses showed an increase of nearly 6 crores. There was an increase in passenger traffic, nearly 460 millions of people using the railways. 91 millions of tons of goods moved over the railways, the record being due to the abnormally heavy traffic in rice and foodgrains to the famine-affected areas, besides the increase in railborne coal. The ton-mileage of coal had increased from 9,836,175,000 in 1917 to 10,114,493,000, while that of other goods traffic rose from 11,178,951,000 to 12,026,313,000.

We are sorry to note the serious increase in the list of accidents. The figures for dead and injured are at their highest. 2,563 persons were killed and 2,585 injured; which means that 269 persons were killed and 96 injured beyond the record of the previous year. The returns as given are unsatisfactory. The report ought to give fuller details of the cause of accidents. We have only perfunctory observations that so many perished or got maimed through their own fault or lack of caution. The annual returns given in England are fuller. Every accident there is investigated by special inspectors and their reports are published by order of the Board of Trade. Here casualties are on the increase and we want a better examination of causes. The Report says: "A suggestion made in connection with these accidents to introduce an electrical method to indicate to the train staff when a train has parted (sic), is also examined." We do not know much about the device, but we may repeat that the whole question of congested traffic and the treatment of third-class passengers ought to be investigated. The matter is scandalous, because third-class passengers are treated as herds. In long journeys, the experience of passengers is worse than what is accorded to the beasts put in the animals' van, where the rule of maximum accommodation and the practice of adding fresh vans, are invariably observed. The scandal has been endured long enough. What is wanted is better consideration of the rights of third-class passengers. Higher class passengers, no doubt, get the comforts they pay for, but the poorer passengers also must have breathing accommodation. Why is it that the companies do not provide for refreshment-cars, for third-class passengers, while high-class passengers have, besides that comfort, the advantage of getting wholesome meals at the proper halts? Indian railways have to conserve their services at proper standards of efficiency and also to develop further extensions. The first duty is carried out in the interests of the wealthy. We hope, in the next report, the Board will be able to devote a special chapter to the third-class passengers.

Notes of the Day.

Mrs. Besant Bids Bon Voyage.

The following is from a cheerful article on Mr. Patel, appearing in "New India":—

> Since he returned home, he has largely devoted himself, with his worthy colleague the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, to a campaign of unblushing mendacity anent Mrs. Annie Besant, mendacity now thoroughly exposed in England, an he goes thither to deal with the people who know how he has behaved here. The All-India Congress Committee could not have chosen a worse representative to men and women of honour in England.

The document in which Mr. Patel's "exposed" (on is's of a letter by Mrs. Besant to the All-India Congress Committee in which Mr. Patel is charged with high misdemeanour. The chief indictment is that Mr. Patel uttered "falsehoods" touching Mrs. Besant's work in Britain. We understand Mr. Tilak is preparing a refutation, and till we see the answers of the gentlemen accused by Mrs. Besant, we shall have to refuse discussion of the allegations as well as the logic of Mrs. Besant's "Bon Voyage" to Mr. Patel. In the meanwhile, the All-India Congress Committee may remain confident of the worth and honour of the Hon. Mr. Patel. Let us hope his work will be useful, despite Mrs. Besant's fulminations.

Parties and Parties.

With a fine flourish of knowledge, the "Times of India" has pronounced on the need of a party-system in India. The capital analogy drawn from the United States merely shows the unwisdom of generalising in the wrong context and the error of instituting parallels where like conditions never exist. When did parties emerge in the United States? Long after they achieved freedom; and if the party system now is purely artificial, it certainly reached that stage after the unification of the States. The party system is, at any rate, liable to produce an aggravation of its worst features, if it is forced in a country which is yet far from Home Rule. The comparison of other countries is not very instructive, because the constitutional structure under the Reform Scheme is entirely without precedent. If, therefore, we reflect on the appropriateness of having parties, let us at least remember that foreign parallels are impossible and that we, in unique circumstances, have to settle the issue only with any eye to the available advantages of that political contrivance. We have to get power from the tenacious hands of a bureaucracy and till a reasonable minimum of real power is obtained, the country would do well to benefit by its solidarity. We presume that this consideration weighed with Mr. Sastri when he deprecated strict party formation as premature.

Tendencies.

To our mind the break in Indian politics seems a little artificial and premature. A section of the old Congress, namely, the Moderates have received themselves into a party, but it is subject to official absorption. Whether it is going to have the dignity or permanence of a party or not, there need not be "war to the knife" between the parties in the manner advocated at the Sinha entertainment. However that be, since party-politics have come—to live or to die we do not say—each party would do well to define clearly the planks of its programme and set about educating the public and, if need be, "capturing" the constituencies for itself. It is in Bengal and Bombay that the cleavage on party lines has become most apparent. In Madras, politics are still in the melting pot, but may settle down before long along the usual "Moderate" and "Nationalist' grooves. The situation, however, is complicated by the unknown factor of Mrs. Besant's "programme." We do not see she has any programme as such apart from those of the two parties named above and it is impossible that she can for long continue "watching the tide." The fate of Lord Roseberry is a lesson for all who nourish such a vain dream. With whom will she and her "party" cast in their lot? She—melancholy thought!—is calling us all "Extremists."

Will It be Co-operation?

In the other provinces, there is hardly any Moderate Party as such, though there are a few veterans scattered here and there, who command a little influence with the authorities, but scarcely any with the people. The Nationalist programme has been clearly defined both from the Congress platform at Amritsar and the various other platforms and through the press. The country would like to know what are the planks in the Moderate party's programme. As the elections campaign will be in full swing before many months are past, the Moderate leaders have to define their Party's programme, so that the country may have sufficient time to weigh between the rival programmes and arrive at right decisions regaring them. And if he programmes substantially agree, as we have no doubt they will, will Moderates think whether what is in front of us is not one of those periods when co-operation would be sanctioned by Mr. Bhupendranath Basu?

Imperial Press Conference.

India will be invited to send delegates to the Imperial Press Conference to be held in Ottawa, but will her representatives have any effective voice at the Conference table? Whatever Mr. Banerjea may find in the gathering to enthuse over and however exultingly the other delegates may talk of the Conference being symbolical of the spirit of British democracy, is there, having regard to past experience, any likelihood that the Conference will lend a sufficiently sympathetic ear to the crying grievances of the Indian press? Can Mr. Banerjea honestly say that he met with anything more than lip sympathy for the Indian press from Lord Burham and other British journalists who feted him on his last visit to England? We are not decrying the utility of the Imperial Press Conference, even from the Indian point of view, but the Conference, if it is to be of any service to the Indian Press, must turn a more sympathetic ear to the grievances of the Indian press and must press for the removal of the disabilities under which it is labouring. If the grievances of the Indian press are to be hidden from the Imperial Press Conference like a skeleton in the cupboard, such a conference can have little use for India, however much Lord Milner and other sponsors of the Conference may dilate on its significance and the benefits that might accrue from it. Moreover, if the Indian press is to be represented at the Conference, the "delegates" of the Indian Press must be fully representative.

Journalistic Amenities in Madras.

Mr. P. C. Desikachari makes some caustic comments in the "Madras Times" on the journalism and politics of the day in the Southern Presidency. According to him the province is being split up broadly into three main political groups, viz., the "New India" party, the "Hindu" party and the "Justice" party. Mr. Desikahari does not give any estimate of the relative strength of these three parties, but if it is true, as he says, that "no man however able, patriotic and well-informed he may be, has any chance of coming to the limelight before the public or of being heard by the country at large, unless he secures the goodwill of one or other of the three editorial political monitors," it is deplorable indeed from the point of view of both healthy journalism and healthy politics. Political reputation in a large degree rests on the press in all countries, but there should be room for unfavoured men to make their way through the protest of the press. Mr. Desikachari dwells on the extremely biased character of present-day Madras journalism. Referring to one of the three journals named above, which in his opinion is the worst sinner of the three, he writes:—

> If the contents of the worthy organ are analysed, the news given to the public, excepting the local and foreign general news, whether under the heading of leading articles, on the line, telegrams, legal or the voice of the people, would relate invariably to the achievements or public work or public utterances of the leader, of the auxiliaries and of the select coterie of those whom the leader had taken under the protecting wings of the "New India." Speeches, writings and public work of other people not belonging to the party are scrupulously avoided.

Even from the strictly journalistic point of view, manifestations of party bias to the extent described above are undesirable. The primary function of a newspaper, of whatever shade of political opinion, is to publish news, that is to say, the facts, correctly, and then to offer any comments it may deem necessary in connection therewith. It may be the phenomenon noticed at present in Madras is merely a passing phase of the political movement. Nevertheless those undertaking the mission of mirroring public opinion and helping public movements, will, it is to be hoped, do nothing to justify Mr. Desikachari's somewhat overdrawn picture.

Shoes and Education.

The Burmese papers report that the educational authorities there have struck off the register of Aided Schools one of the monastic schools at Kemmindine, because the "phongyi" or priest in charge had dared to suggest that the Inspector of Schools, while visiting the institution, might keep his shoes outside! The school has at present some 235 pupils on the roll, most of whom are stated to be poor and parentless. The educational authorities or rather the individual officer concerned, in his eagerness to teach a stern lesson to the "phongyi" for the affront offered, has not stopped to consider the consequences to the hundreds of poor children affected by his summary orders. Failing the educational grant the school may have to be closed and the children may be deprived of the benefits of education. But, these are, perhaps, "minor considerations" which hardly enter into the calculations of the educational authorities of Rangoon. With a certain section of officialdom prestige goes before everything. In Burma, especially under the Craddockian regime, the exaltation of official prestige has been carried to the highest pitch. But was it not really time that a settlement in respect of the "shoe" question was arrived at in consonance with real Burmese feelings?

A Quadricentenarian Sadhu!

Wonders never cease in this land of mystery—and credulity. The latest wonder is a quadricentenarian Sadhu, who, according to a Karimgunj correspondent of "The Statesman", is arousing great interest in remote parts of Bengal. This astounding Sadhu, who is known as Swami Shachittananda and who is stated to be better known in the "Himalayas" as "Kalambi Baba", is reputed to be over 300 years old and claims to remember vividly the First Battle of Panipat—which historians tell us occurred in 1526—while Plassey, naturally, is an event of yesterday to him. Apparently, like most other prophets and saints, this "Mahratta Saint", as he is described, is more honoured elsewhere than in his own native province. As, however, he acknowledges, according to the correspondent, "the kind treatment he had received at the hands of Mrs. Besant," the latter may be able to testify to the greatness of the saint. As he also claims to have been for 111 years "the spiritual adviser of the Kings of Nepal," the Royal House of that State too may be able to corroborate the correctness of the length of the period of the saint's spiritual sway over the destinies of the House. A few other particulars regarding the wonderful Sadhu will not, we hope, pall on the eagerness of our readers to know the truth. Hindi is the medium of intercourse with the saint, who observes no caste rules, and provided he is not offered fish or meat, will eat anything that is put before him. He attributes his longevity solely to the attention he pays to the Yoga Shastra (involving correct breathing, posture, feeding, and bodily discipline in general). He is accompanied by a disciple named "Beshudhanands", whom he describes as a mere child of 82 years! The name of this *enfant terrible* is no doubt a Bengali variation of "Visuddhanands."

Co-operative Housing.

It is to be regretted that the co-operative housing movement in this country is not making the rapid progress it deserves to make, having regard to the immense benefits which people of all classes stand to reap by it, in the same way as the benefits of the co-operative credit movement are derived by them. In these days of scarcity of housing accommodation and rising rents in all cities, large and small, co operative housing and co-operative building societies ought to spring up everywhere. Bombay has given the lead to the movement and has herself very considerably benefited by it, as the half a dozen or so of her existing co-operative housing societies can tell. But, as we have said, the movement outside Bombay is not making the headway it ought to make. We are glad, however, to note that a housing society has recently been formed in Ahmednagar by the Christian community. Other communities in Ahmednagar may very well follow suit and other towns too in the Presidency would do well to join in the movement. We have no doubt the authorities, whether municipal or otherwise, will only be too glad to render all possible help.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

"NOT ABLE TO GIVE AUTHORITATIVE OPINION."

ENQUIRY INTO INDIAN FISCAL POLICY URGED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 19.

The report of the committee on the subject of Imperial Preference has been published together with a brief resolution which states the recommendation made by the Committee is receiving careful consideration of the Government of India and their decision will be notified as soon as possible.

The following is the report:—

(1) In accordance with the terms of reference we have examined the trade statistics of imports into and exports from India. Statistics have also been laid before us relating to the import into the United Kingdom and other principal parts of the British Empire of certain articles which India produces or which there is a likelihood of her producing in the near future. We attach to this report a copy of a memorandum which has been laid before us and statements showing the value of and the duty at present levied on the imports of these articles into the United Kingdom and the principal dominions in the years 1912 and 1918.

(2) We first considered the question whether the application to the Indian customs tariff of a system of preference in favour of goods of the Empire origin would be likely to involve any danger of retaliation by countries outside the Empire in respect of our export trade. So far as we are able to judge we are unanimously of opinion that in view of the demand for our raw materials there is no danger to be feared on this score and that the apprehensions of Lord Curzon's Government in respect of this particular aspect of the question would in the present circumstances be unreal.

(3) Having disposed of this aspect of the question we considered generally in what directions the loss and in what directions the gains would be likely to result from the adoption of a system of preference in our import tariff. It seemed to us probable that if we are to secure from our customs duties the financial resources which we require the adoption of a system of Imperial Preference would entail the raising of the present import duties against foreign nations. This would presumably result in raising to some extent the prices of imported commodities to the consumer in India and from this aspect it would likely be injurious.

Looking to the profit side the number of commodities in our export trade which might be expected to benefit by an increased market within the Empire appeared to us to be limited. Our general conclusion is that India is neither likely to gain nor to lose appreciably on the balance by the adoption of a moderate preference in our import duties. Though these are our provisional conclusions we feel that we are not able to give an authoritative opinion on the subject and we consider that such an opinion can be obtained through the recommendation which we make below by our terms of reference.

We were asked to report as to the best method of considering the future fiscal policy of India. We think that this can only be effectively inquired into by means of a Commission should be followed by the appointment as early as convenient of an equally strong and representative commission to examine the whole question of the future fiscal policy of India.

D E. WACHA,
A. H. LEY.
SITA NATH ROY.
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
G. M. CHITNAVIS.
B. N. SARMA.
G. S. BARNES.
CLAUDE H. HILL.
R. A. MANT.
ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN.
W. E. CRUM.
NIGEL F. PATON.

MR. SARMA'S NOTE.

I agree but I would substitute for the words "in the present circumstances" in the last line of paragraph two the words "So long as existing conditions continue," to make my meaning clear.

NON-BRAHMIN SEATS IN MADRAS.

MR. MONTAGU ON LORD MESTON'S AWARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Entwistle who asked a question regarding Lord Meston's award in the matter of the non-Brahmin seats in Madras, Mr. Montagu said that the allocation of seats to non-Brahmins on the Madras Legislative Council would not be final until the Rules, in which it had been embodied, had been approved by Parliament. He hoped that the general principle that the award of an independent arbitrator was the final settlement of a question, in which the parties were unable to agree, would be accepted by both the parties.

PORTS OF INDIA.

DEVELOPMENT ESSENTIAL.

SIR G. BUCHANAN'S LECTURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 19.

Lecturing on "Ports of India" before the Society of Arts, Sir George Buchanan urged that the best solution of the problem of the requirements of India's ports would be a Department of Communications dealing with railways, inland waterways and ports. The control of the ports should be in the shape of guiding the policy in the interest of the Empire rather than interference with detail, but at the same time there should be insistence on the execution of vitally important works. Not only should the existing ports be improved and extended but there should be development of new ports, fairly competing with others.

Mr. Montagu, presiding, said that the first need of India was to increase the people's standard of living and wealth which could only be achieved by the development of ports and railways. The lecturer's suggestion of a Central Control Department had already been put forward in connection with the Reform Scheme and the allocation of powers to Local Governments was a matter which was still being considered but the lecturer had made out a strong case for argument.

SEQUEL TO A FATAL ILLEGAL OPERATION.

INDIAN DOCTOR GETS 10 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

An Indian doctor, Devi Dayal Sasun, charged at Old Bailey with the murder of a woman, who died from the effects of an illegal operation, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for manslaughter.

LLOYD'S SHIPBUILDING REGISTER.

SOME INTERESTING RECORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

Lloyd's Register of shipbuilding returns for March show that 3,594,000 tons of merchantmen were being built in the United Kingdom on March 31st an increase of 500,000 compared with December 1919 and of 1,140,000 compared with twelve months ago. The tonnage commenced during the quarter amounted to 708,000 including sixty-two vessels of ten thousand tons and upwards. The output for the quarter slightly decreased compared with the previous quarter. The merchant tonnage, being built abroad, amounted to 4,547,000 a decrease of 320,000 compared with December 31st owing to the decrease of 293,000 in tonnage being built in the United States.

The world's total was 7,941,000 an increase of 81,000 compared with December. The tonnage being built in the United Kingdom increased by 1,500,000 and that abroad by 3,100,000 compared with 1914.

APPARITIONS PHOTOGRAPHED!

PREDECEASED WIFE JOINS DEAD HUSBAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

A correspondent writes from Burdwan that a great deal of sensation has been created there by mysterious appearances of apparitions in a photo taken from the dead body of Lala Kundan Lal Kapur, a Kshatrya Zemindar of this place who died at 6 p.m. on the 11th instant. The deceased being a Surjabangshi Kshatrya, the body was not cremated till the appearance of the son on the following morning when a photo of the deceased was taken by his nephew Lala Ananda Lal. When later, the negative containing the deceased's figure was developed, and copies of the photo were taken, it was found that in addition to the figure of the deceased there were five more figures faintly visible on the photo. Of the five figures two have been recognised as those of the deceased's first wife and son both of whom died many years before. The other three figures are more indistinct and could not be recognised.

THE ESHER COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

The Esher Committee reassembles in London this morning to formulate its conclusions.

The Congress Democratic Party.

A MANIFESTO.

Mr. Tilak sends us the following for publication:—

The Congress Democratic Party, as the name denotes, is a party animated by feelings of unswerving loyalty to the Congress and faith in Democracy. It believes in the potency of democratic doctrines for the solution of Indian problems and regards the extension of education and political franchise as two of its best weapons. It advocates the removal of all civic secular or social disabilities based on caste or custom. It believes in religious toleration, the sacredness of one's religion to oneself and the right and duty of the State to protect it against aggression. This party supports the claim of the Mahomedans for the solution of the Khilafat question according to Mahomedan dogmas and beliefs and the tenets of the Koran.

This party believes in the integration of United India in the British Commonwealth for the advancement of the cause of humanity and the brotherhood of mankind, but demands autonomy for India and equal status as a sister state with every other partner in the British Commonwealth including Great Britain. It insists upon equal citizenship for Indians throughout the Commonwealth and effective retaliation whenever it is denied. It welcomes the League of Nations as an instrument for enforcing the peace of the world, integrity of states, freedom and honour of nations and nationalities and for ending the exploitation of one country by another.

This party emphatically asserts the fitness of India for Representative and Responsible Government and claims for the people of India on the principle of self-determination the exclusive right of fashioning the form of government and determining the most appropriate Constitution for India. It regard the Montagu Reform Act as "inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing" and will strive to remedy the defect by introducing with the aid of the members of the labour party and other sympathisers in British Parliament at the earliest opportunity a New Reform Bill for establishing full Responsible government in India including full Military control and full fiscal freedom and an exhaustive declaration of rights with constitutional guarantees. To achieve this object, it contemplates and recommends a resolute and energetic campaign in India and in the countries represented on the League of Nations. In this matter the party's watchword will be "Educate, Agitate and Organise."

This party proposes to work the Montagu Reform Act for all it is worth and for accelerating the grant of full responsible government, and for this purpose it will without hesitation offer co-operation or resort to constitutional opposition, whichever may be expedient and best calculated to give effect to the popular will.

Apart from the foregoing aims and principles, the party platform will contain the following planks but it does not profess to be exhaustive:—

Imperial.

1. Repeal of all repressive legislation (e.g. Rowlatt Act, the Press Act, the Arms Act etc.); the introduction of trial by a jury of one's own countrymen especially in cases of offences against the State; the abolition of rigorous imprisonment for such offences and jail reform with the view of placing offenders of all classes on a par with similar offenders in Great Britain.

2. Securing for the labouring classes, agricultural and industrial, a fair share of the fruits of labour, a fair minimum wage, reasonable hours of work, decent house accommodation and adjustment of relationship between capital and labour on equitable basis, and promoting organisations suitable for the purpose.

3. Control of the export of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life by tariff or by other methods with a view of reducing the price thereof and conserving supplies.

4. Promotion of Swadeshism and Development of Indian Industries by all recognised methods including State subsidies and protective tariff.

5. Nationalisation of railways and regulation of railway tariffs by legislation with a view to assist industrial development and to abolish privileges and favouritism in their working.

6. Retrenchment first and foremost in every department especially in the Military expenditure and taxation when imperative or desirable but taxation graduated according to the capacity of various classes, corporations or individuals so that the burden may be proportionate to the means or wealth of the taxpayer.

7. Creation of a citizen army, officered by Indians, naval, aerial and military education; Commissions for Indians in all military services without racial discrimination.

8. Recruitment of all services by open competitive examinations in India.

9. Promotion of national unity by such means as the establishment of a lingua franca for all India, betterment of relations between followers of different religions, and especially a Hindu-Moslem Entente.

10. Readjustment of provinces on linguistic basis.

Provincial

1. Immediately securing full popular autonomy for the provinces.

2. Permanent Ryotwari settlement on the basis of an equitable assessment.

3. Village control over reserved and protected forest in regard to pasturage, fuel, dealwood, and use of minor products.

4. Absolute prohibition of Veth, Bigar and Sarbarai.

5. Education through the vernaculars as high as possible.

6. Free and compulsory education without distinction of sex and special contributions and increased grants-in-aid from state funds to Municipalities and Local Boards to carry out this object immediately.

7. Restoration of Village Panchayats with administrative and judicial powers.

8. Abolition of drink.

9. Extension of the franchise without sex distinction.

10. Sanitation upon a systematic basis under a minister of health.

11. Carrying out of departmental reforms already enunciated and approved by popular opinion; e.g. Agricultural development, extention of irrigation, the co-operative movement, Industrial and Technical Education suitable to the needs of the country—organised medical relief and encouragement to indigenous systems of medicine.

Upon this programme the party appeals for votes and support for candidates pledged to these principles with the fullest confidence of receiving an enthusiastic response so as to ensure victories in the coming election battles.

NATIONAL UNION APPROVES MANIFESTO.

The Joint Secretary, Bombay National Union writes:—

In response to Congress Democratic Party's Manifesto published by Mr. Tilak yesterday, the Bombay National Union has sent the following telegram to him. "Bombay National Union heartily approves of and supports the Manifesto. You can rely upon the Union to loyally work out the party programme. The union suggests that an All-India Central Party organisation should formed at once by convening a meeting of All-India Party leaders."

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 19.

The members of the Provincial Congress Committee met yesterday noon to discuss the question of formulating a programme in connection with the coming elections under the Reform Act. There was a heated and prolonged discussion over the following resolution:—

"That the Madras Provincial Congress Committee should formulated a programme consistent with the resolutions of the last Congress held at Amritsar, for the guidance of Congressmen who have accepted the said resolutions and of the electorates at the coming election."

It was then ammended as follows and passed:—

"That the Madras Provincial Congress Committe should formulate a programme consistent with the resolutions of the last Congress and aims and ideals of Congress as stated in its constitution for the guidance of Congressmen who have accepted the said resolutions and of electorates at the coming elections."

A resolutions also passed, urging various electorates to return at the coming election only the candidates, who have accepted the Delhi and Amritsar Congress resolutions and the programme framed now and requesting the District Congress Committees and all other affliated associations and other political bodies as are in agreement with them to organise and take steps to ensure the above object."

The meeting autohrised the Executive Committee to frame a programme and submit draft resolutions on the same for adoption at a subsequent meeting.

REFORMS COMMITTEE.

"The Pioneer" states:—

The Reforms Committee has commenced sitting at Simla, and among those who attended were the Hon. Messrs. Bannerjee, S. Sastri, B. N. Sarma, Reddy, Sara Sunder Singh, the Raja of Mahmudabad and Mr. Haroon Jaffar. Sir William Marris presided.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

A KHAN SAHIB RENOUNCES TITLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 19.

The Khilafat Conference reassembling after prayers yesterday evening under the presidency of Mr. Moulana Shaukat Ali, discussion on the non-co-operation resolution was proceeded with and the resolution was unanimously passed.

At this stage Mr. Shaukat Ali announced that Khan Sahib J. Mohideen Sahib of Salem had renounced his title. This was received with cheers.

The conference terminated with an appeal for funds, proceedings lasting till early hours of the morning. Attendance was as large as on the first day and several Hindu leaders including Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar took prominent part in the proceedings.

KITCHENER'S CAREER.

WHY HE COULD NOT GET VICEROYALTY.

"THE AWFUL SYSTEM OF DOING NOTHING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

The greater part of the second volume of the biography of Lord Kitchener is devoted to his Indian command. Sir George Arthur lays stress on the close connection between his creation of the New Armies in the great war and his work in India which paved the way for Indian help in the war.

Writing to a friend soon after reaching India Lord Kitchener condemned the awful system of doing nothing but writing minutes which apparently makes up the Government of India. It is shown that his reorganisation of the Army was greatly hampered after its acceptance by Lord Morley's determination to reduce the army expenditure especially after the Anglo-Russian agreement. For example, Lord Kitchener's proposals for strategic broad-guage lines to foot of the Paiwar Kotal and through the Khyber Pass were strangled at birth at the India Office. Lord Kitchener in a Note on the frontier policy urged that we should come to definite conclusions with the Amir or that he and, we should part company. The curtain should be rung down on the farce of one-sided military alliance.

He did not advocate the occupancy of the whole border to the Durand line but proposed dealing immediately with the frontier tracts commanding the two main lines of communications into Afghanistan. The hit-and-scuttle method must be abandoned and permanent remedy sought in the occupation and administration of the Mahsud territory.

With regard to the grant of higher commissions to Indians Lord Kitchener favoured the removal of the then existing bar on the basis of slow and cautious promotion and the establishment of a military college. Lord Kitchener took a strong line with regard to the spread of sedition and the efforts to tamper with the fidelity of the Indian soldiers and urged the danger of the army learning to connect political agitation with military concessions.

CURZON-KITCHENER CONTROVERSY.

Relating the story of the Kitchener-Curzon controversy, the biographer states that the Viceroy told Lord Kitchener he was unduly weighting the scales of Whitehall judgment by tendering his resignation if dual control was upheld by some of the Government. Lord Kitchener believing that to procure the removal of duality was his prime duty submitted, with all respect, that the balance could be adjusted by Lord Curzon letting it be known that he would do likewise in the event of abolition of duality.

With reference to Lord Kitchener's desire in 1910 to be appointed Viceroy, Sir George Arthur states that despite strong wishes of King Edward, Lord Morley threatened to resign if Lord Kitchener was appointed. He thinks that had the King lived a few weeks longer, the honest, if rather far-fetched, doubts of Lord Morley would have been overcome.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report dated the 15th instant says that the tendency downward of cash price has been kept up fairly well owing to the demand for prompt delivery on account of the Indian bazaars and elsewhere but news from China is not promising and considerable silver representing contracts shortly falling due has been placed on the market, and owing to dull outlook, has not been replaced by fresh forward contracts. The Continent continues to sell somewhat freely.

JUSTICE SHADI LAL.

LAHORE CITIZENS' CONGRATULATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 19.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lahore, representative of all classes and communities, was held yesterday evening at the Town Hall grounds giving expression to their feelings of gratitude and gratification and also to offer their congratulations on the appointment of Justice Shadi Lal as Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court. The Hon. Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan presided. Appreciative speeches were made by Raja Narendra Nath, the Hon. Mr. Fazlihussain, the Hon. Pandit Sheo Narain and Chaudhri Sahabuddin, all paying tribute to Justice Shadilal for his many qualities as a scholar, as a judge, and as a lawyer, pointing out that his appointment has not only brought honour to the Punjab and to the community to which the judge belonged but to the whole country.

Resolutions were passed congratulating Government on its statesmanlike action and congratulating Justice Shadi Lal on his appointment to the highest judicial office as the permanent chief justice. Copies of the resolutions were forwarded to the Secretary of State, the Viceroy, and Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.

SERIOUS CRISIS IN JAPAN.

STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS AND THREATS.

CIVIL TURMOIL PROBABLE.

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

To-day's "Englishman" says that the Japanese community in Calcutta has somewhat been perturbed by private news received by the Japanese Resident in Calcutta that there is a political crisis of a very serious kind in Japan and that it may result in civil turmoil next month and it appears that the Hara Ministry has been assailed during the last few months by various combinations which demand manhood suffrage. The Ministry has a very large majority and is opposed to manhood suffrage. But the minority, however, have got the ears of certain classes of workmen who have made strikes, demonstrations and threats with a view to embarrass the Diet and that the Ministry has obtained the consent of the Mikado to dissolve both the Houses and the country is now administered directly without the help of Parliament. The Ministry has promised to go to the county next month and it is in connection with the forthcoming elections that trouble may be expected.

ENGLISH RACES.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd 12.10 a.m., April 20.

The following is a list of probable starters and jockeys for City and Suburban to be run on April 21:—Ciceronnetta, Childs; Riddeur, Hulme; Richgift, Fod; Furious, Robbins; Royal Bucks, Jameson; Brigand, Piper; Rizzio, F. Bullock; Elsinore, Brennan; Sir Berkeley, Donoghue; Viceroy, Whalley; Cornsack, A. Balding; Wilson, Weston; Old Bill, Blank; Daphne, Grand Stand To, K. Robertson; Home Fire, Blank; Firework, Leach; Sabian, Blank; Flower Bed, Blank; Jappool, A. Smyth.

Doubtful starters:—Paper Money, Blank; Glaciale F. Huxley.

Betting:—7 to 1 against Srigand and Furious; 15 to 2 against Viceroy; 9 to 1 gainst Sir Berkeley and Corn Sack; 100 to against Stand To.

CABLE ITEMS.

Berlin.—Prince Joachim-Albrecht has been fined 500 marks and Captain Plathen 300 or attempted assault and Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg 1,000 for assault on the French officers at the Adlon Hotel.

Stockholm.—Kapp flew to Sweden from Germany and has been arrested in Stockholm, owing to his having an irregular passport. The death is announced of John George Bartholomew, the famous geographer.

Paris.—A message from Oppeln states that the population in Upper Silesia have begun a campaign to secure mobilisation of the Pan-German forces there.

As a sequel to a quarrel in cafe in which French soldier shot a German workman, hostile demonstrations against the Allies occurred in Oppeln upon the visit of the inter-Allied Commission. Several French soldiers were assaulted and injured and further disorders are feared.

A hall used as billiard-room in Wolverhampton collapsed without warning last night. Debris fell into the street. There were 12 persons in the building. Number of passers-by were killed and it is feared that the total loss of life will be serious.

Another constable has been found in Treblee, shot dead with 26 bullet-holes in body. His hands were tied behind his back and he was blindfolded. Deceased served in the War.

Washington.—The House of Representatives to-day adopted record post-office estimates of 412,500,000 dollars including one and quarter millions for the establishment of the air mail route from New York to San Francisco.

HARDWAR RISHIKUL.

The Secretary writes:—

The 14th anniversary of the Rishikul Brahmchari Ashram, Hardwar, will be celebrated from the 25th to the 28th May in the Rishikul premises. Several learned discourses will be delivered by eminent scholars and preachers, invited to attend.

OLD SHARE BAZAR.

We understand that owing to the increasing volume of business in the Old Share Bazar of Bombay it has been found necessary to extend its present premises. It has, therefore, been decided to issue two hundred new cards of the value of Rs. 20,000.

A Calcutta message of April 19th says—A serious fire broke out yesterday in the Commissariat store. The godown affected had stores of oil and a large quantity of army clothing and various articles of military equipment. The loss is estimated at over Rs. three lakhs. The cause of fire is not yet known.

INTER-ALLIED DEMARCHE IN BERLIN.

FRANCE'S ASSENT.

BRITAIN'S WARNING TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 19.

Paris.—"The Temps" states that France has assented to Inter-Allied Demarche in Berlin. The proposed British note warns Germany that the allies will not permit the establishment of any insurrectionary regim opposed to the execution of the treaty and dec lares that in the event of success of such movement the allies will abandon the programme for economic rehabilitation of Germany and suspend despatch of foodstuffs.

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO FRANCE.

"BRITISH AND FRENCH MUST MARCH TOGETHER,"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 19.

Marseilles.—In this speech at the docks Mr. Lloyd George said that he had always approached the question of our relationship with France, who was still the champion of liberty of the world with the feeling of sincerest affection and he still regarded her from that view point. He paid tribute to her terrible sacrifices and said that it was in that spirit that he was going to San Remo. The war was won by close Anglo-French union which alone could secure the fruits of victory and maintain the future of civilisation. The British and the French must march together. The best means of smoothing the difficulties was the greatest frankness. The premier was loudly cheered by the crowds.

FRENCH PREMIER LEAVES FOR SAN REMO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Ap " 19.

Paris.—M. Millerand has left Paris for San Remo. A special train carried Lord Curzon and M. Venezelos and also a large French delegation.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT DESCHANEL.

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 19.

The Duke of Connaught on his way back to London from the Riviera was received by President Deschanel.

BRITISH FIRMNESS ON GERMAN ATTITUDE

TRIBUTE BY FRENCH PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 19.

PARIS.—The Havas Agency says:—The French press gives wide prominence to the new British attitude of firmness which is hailed as a welcome return to the way in which Great Britain made the war. The peril of fresh militarist outbreak in Germany coupled with that country's studied omission to fulfil the disarmament clauses of the Peace Treaty is recognised as being the salient point of discussion at the San Remo Conference, which it is felt could not have come at a more opportune moment.

ALLIED ACTION IN GERMANY.

ASSOCIATION OF BELGIUM AND ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1-10 a.m. April 19.

The Ambassadors of Belgium and Italy have informed M. Millerand that their Governments have associated themselves with the step taken by Britain with a view to making collective Allied action in Berlin, in order to enforce complete execution of the treaty of Versailles.

LEAGUE OF NATION ON GERMAN PLEA.

NO JURISDICTION OVER RUHR AFFAIRS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 19.

The Council of League of Nations will not reply to Germany's plea for consideration of Ruhr affair as not being within the jurisdiction of the Council.

GRAVE COTTON CRISIS.

IMPENDING DEAD-LOCK.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

A telegram from Manchester says that the gravest position for many years has arisen in the cotton industry. The negotiations between the operatives and the employers have been broken off and the representatives of the operatives will meet on the 17th inst., when members will be advised to reject the employers' offer of arbitration and to take ballot as to whether they shall strike on May 1st.

COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND

132 P. C. ABOVE PRE-WAR LEVEL!

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 19.

According to the "Labour Gazette" the cost of living on april 1, reached a new record, being 132 per cent. above the pre-war level. One year ago it was 110 per cent. above.

REGULATIONS FOR WORKERS.

RESOLUTION BY RUSSIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 19.

CHRISTIANA.—The Russian Trade Union Congress has passed a resolution declaring the necessity for the workers to submit to military discipline during work, the necessity for a campaign against attempts to avoid work and for the adoption of a system of feeding the workers proportionate to the economic and social importance of their work.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—Anent Professor Andrew's letters on East African questions and warning notes published in your widely circulated paper this week I append herewith t copy of Rules concerning Land sales at Nairobi in East Africa which will convince the Indian Public how serious the position of Indians in East Africa is. Efforts made by various East Africa Indians to rouse the public opinion has partially succeeded but what is urgently needed is constitutional agitation both on platform and in press and the sooner it is done the better. There are many business houses in Bombay which have business counections in East Africa, Uganda and Ex-German East Africa. They must realise the seriousness of the position of Indians in East Africa. European settlers there are trying their level best to oust Indian settlers.

The contest is unequal. Indians in East Africa require backing up from India and unless this is done here promptly. this last colony of Indian settlement will be closed against Indians. During this last four years business relations with India have enormously increased. Indian traders in East Africa have considerably increased and introduced soft goods manufactured by Bombay mills. They have in return exported Uganda Cotton to Bombay. There are still very many industries in East Africa that await development.

Lord Milner. the Secretary of state for Colonies, has now returned to England and will be confering with the Governors of East Africa, Uganda who have been called home to outline the general policy of the three territories. If representations are not made by various political bodies of India to the Colonial office through the Secretary of state for India, policies antagonistic to Indian interests of which will be formulated—a specimen of which will be found in the appended copy of Rules Copy from the official Gazette of East Africa Dated 31st March 1920.

"Crown Lands Ordinance 1920".

"NOTICE"

"Notice is hereby given that leases in respect of Business plots specified in the schedule hereto will be sold by auction at Nairobi in the Railway Institute on Thursday the 10th June 1920 commencing at 10 a.m.

"CONDITIONS"

1. European only may bid and purchase. Non-British subjects will require the consent of the Governor in writing.
2. .....

I have only quoted one clause of the conditions of sale as others are not in any way interesting to the Indian public.—Yours, etc.

EAST AFRICA INDIAN.

Marine Mansion,
Chowpatty, April 15.

ARABS AND ZIONISM.

DEMAND FOR ITS SUPPRESSION.

REJECTED BY LORD ALLENBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., April 19.

The Zionist Organisation has learned from a reliable source from Palestine that group of Arabs demanded within five days suppression of the Zionist Commission, expulsion of its leaders and disbandment of the Jewish battalion. Otherwise they threatened a general massacre of the Jews.

The Zionist Organisation states that the administration accepted the demands which Lord Allenby later rejected

The Foreign office approached now says that Lord Allenby has been instructed immediately to inquire into t'e circumstances and take every precaution and has been informed that the Arabs' demands cannot be entertained.

INDO AFGHAN CONFERENCE

WHO'S WHO IN AFGHAN DELEGATION.

(From our Correspondent.)
MUSSOOREE, April 19.

This morning, after the Sunday break the deliberations of the Indo-Afghan Conference were resumed. Beyond the names of the Afghan delegates and their official positions very little has yet appeared with reference to the record and careers of the five Envoys. I took the opportunity therefore, of yesterday's holiday to collect a few details from Abdul Hadi Khap, himself a man of newspaper experience.

Sirdar-i-Ali Mahomed Beg Tarzi, 54 years of age, is of Royal blood, a descendant of Paindax Khan, head of the Mahomedzai family He is the son of Gulam Mahomed Khan Tarzi. The Sardar-i-Ali has inherited his father's gift for verse, but of a new school of Persian poetry. While the writings of the former were mainly in the nature of love sonnets, those of the latter deal with natural scenery and work of great men. Mahomed Beg Tarzi was born at Ghazni town, which contains the tomb of the Sultan Mahmud, while his father was on his way to Kandahar. The family took the side of Abdur Rahman in his war against Yub Khan and in fighting round Kandahar, boy Mahomed Beg accompanied his father in spite of his youth. Trouble fell later on the family. Gulam Mahomed had been relative and friend of Shere Ali and the enemies spread reports in Kabul that he was siding in the plots of Shere Alies' descendants. The Amir ordered him to leave the country and he and his son fled to Karachi and Bagdad, in which latter place they lived foreight or nine years. The visit to Constantinople resulted in valuable appointments from the Sultan Abdul Hamid for both father and son. Later they retired to Damascus and settled down here. Mahomed Beg married and here the father died. Little later the news of the death of Abdur Rahman arrived. Upon this, Mahomed Beg Tarzi returned to Kabul after an absence of twenty years to perform the ceremony of *Fateha* and to congratulate Habibullah Khan. The new Amir responded with lavish generosity and Mahomed Beg returned to Damascus to bring his family to Kabul. On settling down in Kabul, he was permitted by Habibullah to edit a fornightly paper. "Sirjulakhbarafghania" and this he continued to do for eight years till the late Amir's death, when he made over the paper to Abdul Hadi Khan and became Foreign Minister. Mahomed Beg Tarzi is the author of ten to a dozen books in Persian and has in addition translated a book on the Russo-Japanese war and several of Jules Verne novels from Turkish into Persian. Since he was of the Royal family one of his daughters was taken by Amir Habibullah to marry his son Inayatullah and an other daughter to marry Aminulla, his two favourite sons. Regarding the stories of friction between Habibullah and Mahomed Beg Tarzi, Abdul Hadi described these as mere echoes of baseles reports once current in Kabul. In refutation he pointed to the two marriages and to the fact that Mahomed Beg owed the appointment on the paper to the late Amir and whenever its editor fell ill the Amir called personally to enquire.

Second Member of the deputation. the white beareded Mullah Ghulam Mahomed Khan, is Minister for Commerce. He belongs to Warduk and the tribe whose territory lies between Ghazni and Kabul. He has renowned military connections, one of his cousins being the well-known Mahomed Jan Khan, who fought twice against our expedition to Kabul, once in the Asmar sell engagement and again when our troops were besieged in Sherpur cantonments. He his sixty years of age and had never been out of Afghanistan before the Rawalpindi Conference of last year, to which he was a delegate.

Civil Brigadier- Niranjan Das is 67 years of age of Brahmin caste, is rightly proud of his direct descent from Birbal, the famous financier in the days of Akbar. His family has been settled in Afghanistan since the time of Jehangir, an ancestor having accompanied Raja Mansingh, when he was appointed the Governor of Kabul. His own official connection dates from his boyhood. His geal and tact in finance having had marked him out for promotion. Though an accountant by instinct and training he has seen many instinct and training he has seen many battlefields and was once wounded in the thigh during the Civil wars, by which Abdur Rahman consolidated his power over all tribes of Afghanistan.

Regarding himself Abdul Hadi Khan would not talk. So the following details were gathered elsewhere. Abdul Hadi is twenty-five years old though by reason of his beard and thoughtful gravity of his demeanous he looks older. He belongs to an Afghan family of Kandahar, his father being a Physician, well-known and respected in Kabul as well as the birth place. As student at Habibiyah School, he earned distinction and left to become Assistant Editor of "Sirajulakhbar." After the death of Amir Habibullah he was promoted to the Editorship of the newspaper, "Asmaniiafghan" being incorporated with it. He then passed into the Foreign Office as a *Mustashar* or Councillor, his special duties being the frontier from Seystan to Chitral. Necessity, however, being again felt for his vigorous direction on the newspaper, he again took charge of "Asmani Afghan." He is a fluent orator and to that quality, coupled with his knwledge of frontier affairs, he owed his appointment to the Rawalpindi Conference of last year. Ill health, however, prevented his attendance and he has by no means completely recovered.

Military representative on the Afghan Delegation is Colonel Pir Mahomed. He was *Kommadan* or Assistant Colonel of the Cavalry Regiment in the late War and showed his Mily merit in pre-war under General Shawali Khan. He comes of well-known fighting stock among Terikhel, a clan which holds land in the vicinity of Kabul. His father. Zazzerdust Khan, was a distinguished fighter and received 18 wounds in the battle of Hazara.

SITUATION IN IRELAND.

AGRARIAN BOLSHEVISM SPREADING.

REIGN OF TERROR IN CLARE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 19.

According to "The Times" agrarian Bolshevism is spreading in Ireland. Farmers are being intimidated into surrendering their holdings for ridiculous prices to labourers. Co-operative societits are being formed with the object of working large tracts. A reign of terror is going on in Clare, owing to the closing and destruction of the police-barracks. The Sinn Fein courts are adjudicating local causes. Cattle-driving and anti-rent agitation are increasing.

SIR H. GREENWOOD INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 19.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, interviewed by a representative of the "Daily Express" declared that in his new capacity as the Chief Secretary for Ireland he would use his knowledge of Home Rule institutions in Canada. He appealed to the Moderates. The vast majority of the Irish, he said, were opposed to Sinn Fein violence, which was doomed to failure. Violence only served to intensify difficulties and hamper peaceful solution. It must be manifest that no British Government could consider an Independent Irish Republic. No English party supported the claim, the whole Empire being the unit. He paid a tribute to the Irish share in building up the Empire which, he said, provided every opportunity for development.

SURAT NOTES.

RS. 1,200 FOR JALLIANWALA BAUG.

(From our Correspondent.)
SURAT, April 16.

The last day of the National Week was observed here on Tuesday, the 13th instant, when a public meeting attended by more than six to seven thousand persons, was held on the Tilak ground under the presidentship of Mr. D. K. Desai. Surat's contribution towards the Jhallianwala Baug Memorial amounts to about Rs. 1,200.

At the request of the municipal president Mr. J. M. Antia, several doctors in different wards of the city have agreed to give free medicine and medical advice to the poor people suffering from pneumonia.

The municipal administration has again changed hands and Mr. Rangildas G. Mehta has taken charge of his duties as the Chief Officer of the Surat municipality.

Surat is eagerly waiting for the visit of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. With a view to acquaint the public of Surat with the life and work of the great poet, the Secretaries of the Seva Mandal arranged on Wednesday, the 14th instant a public lecture by Prof. Manjulal Dave on "The life and poetry of Rabindranath Tagore." Sirdar Janardan Pathekji presided.

The prize distribution of the Government High School at Surat took place on the 17th instant, under the Presidency of Mr. J. K. Kabraji, Collector of Surat.

In giving an account of the school, Mr. F. D. Mehta, the head master pointed out that the school had a bright record at the various Public Examinations, and specially at the Matriculation, 46 and 45 boys passing in 1918 and 1919. Besides the school carried away a number of prizes and both the Cricket Shields at the inter schools sports in the city.

The President in his remarks was glad to observe that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was very much pleased with the general working of the school and he himself was very much impressed with what he saw and knew about the school. He congratulated on its splendid examination results and was glad to note that they were equally matched with excellence in Moral and physical training, He expressed a hope that there will be more of parental co operation and the hostel will attract more residents.

GOLD STANDARD.

"A DEFECTIVE SYSTEM."

"PLAIN BARTER" SUGGESTED INSTEAD.

The following appears in the course of an interview with Mr. Thos. A. Edison by Edward Marshall, published in the World of New York. Mr. Edison has "never been much of a believer in the gold standard" suggests in its stead "the infinitely simple system of plain barter," based on standardized valuation of the necessaries of life:—

"I believe we are all wrong in much of our economic thinking," said Thomas A. Edison. "I don't know what started it, but I know that it isn't getting us anywhere. I never have been much of a believer in the gold standard idea, for example.

"The gold standard idea may be better than a silver standard idea would be, but it is far from perfect. It seems absurd to me that all our values should be based on boxes of any metal in the Treasury. They are put into the vaults, the vaults are locked, and immediately every one believes that all is well. They are taken out and their contents distributed, and every one believes that all is wrong.

"Sometimes a ton or so of the gold which has been locked up in the Treasury vaults is put on a steamer and sent to Europe, immediately re-shipped back to New York, and business stability is brought to pass, this shuttlecock business being kept up because no one comes with a plan to stop such childish actions.

"It is an absurdity, but everybody has been educated to believe that this absurdity, is common sense—serious and not to be controverted.

NEED FOR CHANGE IN STANDARD.

"Everybody believes, because everybody has been educated to believe, that values can be established and held stable only by the creation and maintenance of a standard based on the so-called precious metals. In reality, civilization has become too complicated for the continuance of such a system. Something must be done ere long to find a better one.

"I should think, for instance, that values should be based not at all upon supplies of gold in treasury vaults—for gold really is a commodity like anything else and must fluctuate—but on the wholesale price—that is, production cost plus reasonable profit, of staples at the point of their production—as, for instance, the cost of coal at the mine or that of certain basic manufactured articles at the factory.

"These, of course, should be the prime necessities of life, and there are at least 300 of them.

"All Governments should consult with regard to them and issue an index of the result of their deliberations, holding the whole world responsible for its maintenance as a standard.

"Then the peoples of the different nations and the populations within each nation could do business by the infinitely simple system of plain barter. You have so much oil; well, I have so much wool or woollen goods. Very well; I want your oil, you want my wool or cloth. We might be Governments or individuals: it would not matter. We would do business on a basis guaranteed by this index. There would be good work for a League of Nations.

"A great amount, even a terirfying amount, of research and other work would need to be done before this system could be established, because of the different qualities of goods and the different tastes and needs of the people; but, once arranged, the system would be intelligent, and the gold, or any metal standard, is not.

REAL UTILITY OF GOLD.

"What is gold's real usefulness? It makes pretty jewellery and picture frames and is used effectively for filling teeth. Otherwise it is an almost wholly useless substance. Yet we hold it as the standard of all values!

"Naturally we need not worry very much about a standard for the super-luxuries, but the prices of the absolute necessities ought to be, and even must be, fixed. Until that is done we can't progress as rapidly as we should, for no man can tell how much of food, clothing, pleasures, education, happiness his labor will secure for him. It doesn't matter in the least whether or not we fix the price upon old masters, but it matters quite a lot whether or not we fix the price upon corned beef.

"These values, I believe, should be fixed by actual worth at packing house or mine or mill, eliminating transportation costs. When that is done wealth will be computed in accordance with the actual value of two or three hundred things in the world, and certified by the combined Governments of the world.

"Irving Fisher has worked out an index plan, but he manipulates gold. I would have the governments work out the index and keep gold functioning as now and see if business and finance would not gradually change from Gold to Index to protect the future of their investments.

"I would not force the new plan. I would have the nations come together and make a perpetual arrangement, subject to modification at the end of specified periods, and ascertain the exact cost at point of production, with a fair profit, of, say, 100 actual necessities of life, of those things which we must have if we are to live as we live now.

LET GOLD STILL FUNCTION.

"Establish this index at certain periods and guarantee its correctness, just as value now is guaranteed in the coinage of bar gold into money, thus guaranteeing weight and quality, and something real would be accomplished toward actual stability.

"I would not make this index compulsory. I would let gold function as it is functioning now. The result of this in time might cause merchants and financiers to insert in their various transactions, loans, mortgages, etc., clauses providing for the return to money in payment of the loan sufficient to equal the index value in vogue at the date of the loan.

"Under this plan we would not be compelled to disturb our present gold standard, for perhaps in time everybody, to make themselves sure, would adopt the use of the index.

"If we were working on that basis now we would be free of much of our excusable discontent. Once freed of that, we soon would free ourselves of the far greater volume of dissatisfaction which is the outgrowth of the sheer propaganda of disorder."

JALLIANWALLA BAUG.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

TOTAL: 3,46,370.

	Rs.	as.
Sheth Miyan Mahomed Haji Jan-mahomed Chhotani	1,001	0
Mr. Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed	501	0
Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed Khatri, Khan Bahadoor Mahomedalli Abdoolkadar	251	0
Mr. Esmail A. H. Moosa	251	0
"Yoosoof Gool"	125	0
"A. I. Gabroo"	50	0
Mr. Badroodin Abdulla Koor	50	0
Mr. Mistri Haji Hussein Cahedina	50	0
Mr. Kassamalli Dawoodbhai	25	0
Mr. Haji Kassam Haji Joosab Rokadia.	25	0
Mr. Ahmad Abdulla	25	0
Mr. Haji Abdul Karim Latif	25	0
Mr. Valli Fatemamad Ghadiali	25	0
"Bande Khooda"	20	0
Mr. R. G. Munsif	50	0
Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa	100	0
Through U. S.	10	0
Through Mr. Jamnadas D.:—		
Bana Bros.	51	0
Amir Bux K. Bana	101	0
"Jaya"	25	0
Collections by Volunteer Corps (Rs. 857 in addition announced on 13th)	2,351	2
Mr. Doongersy Haridas and others	29	8
Mr. Vasanji D. Desai	25	4
Mr. Mohanlal Dalsookhram and Staff.	25	0
Through Mr. Ootomchand Ranchhod Share Brokers of the Old Share Bazar:—		
Mr. Ootamchand Ranchhod	351	0
Mr. Jamnadas Amerchand	101	0
Mr. Choonilal Virchand	101	0
Mr. Ranchhordas Khusal	101	0
Mr. Jamnadas Khusal	101	0
Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabji Madon	101	0
Mr. Sunderlal Sukhlal Jhaveri	101	0
Mr. Amratlal Bhagwandas	101	0
Mr. Jevatlal Pratapsi	101	0
Mr. Noormahomed Kaderbhoy	101	0
Mr. Jethabhoy Gulalchand	101	0
Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan	101	0
Mr. Mulji Chutterbhoj	101	0
Mr. Mohanlal Choonilal	101	0
Mr. Manilal D. Modi	101	0
Mr. Keshavji Devji	101	0
Mr. Premji Nagardas	101	0
Mr. Vallabhdas Hemraj	101	0
Mr. Jafferbhoy Sermahomed	101	0
Mr. Morarji Mulji	101	0
Mr. Kuvarji N. Vandrawalla	101	0
Mr. Jethalal Kamji	101	0
Mr. Manilal Bakardas	101	0
Mr. Ramanlal Jamnadas	101	0
Mr. Chimanlal Virchand	101	0
Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji Mehta	101	0
Mr. Pragji Lalobhoi	101	0
Mr. Jesangbhai Balabhai	101	0
Mr. Jehangir Mancherji Lali	101	0
Mr. Devidas Madanji	101	0
Mr. Haridas Jadavji	101	0
Mr. R. N. Allana	101	0
Mr. Dadiba H. Billimoria	101	0
Mr. D. D. Kanga	101	0
Mr. Shavji Sunderji	101	0
Mr. Ismail Gorah	101	0
Mr. Purshottam Pranvalabh	101	0
Mr. M. D. Ghasvala	101	0
Mr. Rattansy Tricundas	101	0
Mr. Jalbhoy Hormusji	101	0
Mr. Laxmidas Nemidas	101	0
Mr. P. K. Dave	101	0
Mr. Jamnadas Ranchhordas	51	0
Mr. Varjivandas Tribhovandas	51	0
Mr. Lalji Ramji	51	0
Mr. Bhagilal Rajaram	51	0
Mr. Chimanlal D. Sodagar	51	0
Mr. Hargovandas Mulchand	51	0
Mr. Jutha Chapsi	51	0
Mr. Bhaidas Maganlal	51	0
Mr. Popatlal Dharsi	51	0
Mr. Mulji Bhawan Muni	51	0
Mr. Haridas Vallabhdas	51	0
Mr. Bhavan Sriram	51	0
Mr. Framroj Rustomji Khajotia	51	0
Mr. Gagaram P. Modi	51	0
Mr. Dhanji Kallianji	51	0
Mr. Moolji Hiralal	51	0
Mr. J. M. Billimoria	51	0
Mr. Ratilal Narandas	51	0
Mr. Girdhar Jesing	51	0
Mr. Jesangbhoy Mohanlal	51	0
Mr. Fulchand Tricumji	25	0
Mr. Dharsi Mohanji	25	0
Mr. Gulabchand Ranchhod	25	0
Mr. Tricumlal Fulchand	25	0
Mr. Fulchand Triumji	25	0
In Memory of the Dead	25	0
A gentleman through Bhai Liladhar.	100	0
Seth Kallianji Khusal's Pedhi	251	0
Messrs. Manilal Gokalbhoy & Co.	25	0
Mr. Maganlal Shivchand	51	0
A Bhatia gentleman	200	0
Brahamcharis if Santa Cruz Gurukul.	89	0
Shri Gujrati Sabha—Calicut	500	0

CONGESTION IN BOMBAY.

NEED FOR RAPID MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

QUESTION REFERRED TO GOVT.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholker yesterday. The Corporation considered a proposition, and passed it unanimously after some amendments, to request the Government to provide cheap and speedy means of transport, to help the migration of the public to the outlying parts of the city, and to appoint a Committee to devise ways and means.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved:—

"That in order to induce as many people as possible, at present living in highly congested and insanitary areas of the City of Bombay, to go and reside in the suburbs and thus relieve the present dangerous overcrowding, and in view of the fact that the City is at present very deficient in the facilities and means of rapid public transport, Government be requested to take up as early as possible the question of the provision of cheap and speedy public conveyances and such other cognate questions as in their opinion will encourage and help the migration of the people to the outlying parts of the City, and they be further requested to appoint a Committee for devising ways and means for the purpose, on which the Municipal Corporation, the Improvement Trust, the Port Trust, the Railways and the different Chambers of Commerce should be represented."

Dr. Jehangir said the want of accommodation had reacted very badly on the health of the middle and poorer classes and the congestion had made them fall victims to diseases such as consumption. The death-rate among the Parsi and other communities was very high. These people would very much like to go and live in the healthier suburbs, but the present slow transport stood in the way of their doing so as it involved a great waste of time to people in journeying to and from Bombay to attend to their office work or business. It would be better if this question was fully discussed by a Committee such as the one he had suggested before Government launched their development scheme before the public. The question of speedy transport was a very important one in connection with the development of the suburbs.

Dr. D. B. P. Master seconded the proposition.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala, supporting the proposition, said much of the evil of overcrowding could be remedied if the Municipality and Government took up the question in right earnest. He instanced the case of the slaughter house at Bandra which had prevented a great number of Hindus from going to live in that suburb and yet nothing had been done even after years to remove the nuisance. But perhaps the greatest obstacle to the rapid expansion northwards was the way in which the local train service on the two railways was run. If the service were adequate and punctual a greater number of people than at present would go to live in the suburbs. The lack of an adequate supply of water was another obstacle in the way of people migrating to the suburbs. He thought the Salsette officials could do much to help in this migration, but what they had done, he had heard, was that in many cases they had refused permission to build on vacant land at Andheri and other places.

"A SOUND POLICY."

Mr. E. G. Turner said he had enquired why permission to build on some of the land in the suburbs had been refused, and he found the reason was this. When a town-planning scheme was notified it was only natural that those who owned land in that area should get the benefit of that scheme first and that the notified area should be developed before the surrounding, outside area was dealt with. They therefore concentrated their attention on the notified area. Permission to build on the outside area was refused unless that area had some bearing on the notified area. He thought they would agree that it was a sound policy. His suggestion was that if there were several owners who had lands outside a notified area they should combine together to get access to the road or else get a scheme of notification for the area including their land.

Dr. R. T. Nariman moved an amendment referring the subject-matter of the proposition to the Roads Committee for consideration and report.

The proposition fell through for want of a seconder.

Dr. D. B. Master said there must be some time limit in which Government must provide roads. Unless something of the kind was rapidly done things would not move at all. The Improvement Trust had demolished houses and the displaced people had to be provided with houses. In the meanwhile large areas were lying unbuilt upon, Government must come to the help of the builders not only by providing transport facilities, but also by providing cheap building materials. The question must be solved soon one way or the other.

TRANSPORT—THE MOST ESSENTIAL THING.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said transport was the most essential thing in this question and although the yhad been talking about it for many years, nothing had been done. If they appointed a commi[illegible]-day they might at least have a [illegible]wo years hence. He had felt a great difference in the means of transport here and in the places he had recently visited, and if the housing question were to be solved at all transport must be given the first consideration. He did not want a hole and corner Committee, but a representative Committee which should investigate the question publicly and publish the evidence as soon as it is given. He, therefore, moved an amendedment adding the words "investigaing publicly." He wanted the middle-class to be represented on the Committee and he moved an amendment adding the words, after Chamber of Commerce, "the middle and working classes in the city." He hoped the Committee would be something like the Development Committee which the Government had appointed a few years ago.

Dr. M. C. Taob said although the Development Committee had reported on all these matters, after going into the question fully, nothing had been done by the Government. They wanted practical work and not mere reports. What the Government had done was merely to notify particular areas and then sit tight and do nothing. He advocated, for the purposes of rapid transport, the introduction of motor buses in the city. In the trains there was not even standing room in first and second class compartments. Certainly the time had now arrived to do something in the matter. The time for action had now come and not for mere words only.

Mr. P. J. Marzban moved that the closure be now applied and the meeting signified its approval to that course.

The proposition as amended by Mr. Joshi was adopted unanimously.

STRANGERS' GALLERY OF COMMONS.

DIFFERENTIATION AGAINST INDIANS REMOVED.

Mr. H. S. Polak addresses the following letter to "The Leader":—

Sir,—Some time ago the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons was thrown open to the general public after a certain hour each day during the ordinary sittings of the House. The procedure was that instead of having to obtain a ticket through a member, the applicant would take his place in the queue and enter the Gallery as accommodation was available. I was, however, disagreeably astonished some time ago to be informed by some of my Indian friends here that there was apparently one exception to the general rule. It, was that when an Indian wished, as an ordinary member of the public to enter the Strangers' Gallery, following the above procedure, he was first questioned by the officials as to whether he was an Indian, and as the answer would be in the affirmative he was at once informed that he could not be admitted to the gallery unless he furnished himself with a ticket from a member, or from the India Office. I naturally found it extremely difficult to believe that it would be possible, in the House of Commons, the Mother of Parliaments, to discriminate against his Majesty's Indian subjects in this way. It was not a race or colour bar in the ordinary sense for, apparently, any coloured person would be admitted in the usual course, even if he were an alien. The exception was maintained solely in regard to Indians, and as I have since learned, it took its origin at the time of the Curzon-Wylie murder.

After satisfying myself that the facts were as represented to me, I placed them before Mr. Montagu, and pointed out that there were quite a number of self-respecting Indian gentlemen who came to this country largely as students or as visitors, who did not know, or did not wish to trouble, members of Parliament for tickets to attend the public debates in the House of Commons, and who did not wish to have to be vouched for by the India Office, where, too, they would often be unknown. I suggested that the maintenance of such a differentiation against Indians was undesirable from every point of view, and that it was productive of great ill-feeling amongst those, in ignorance, submitted themselves to the humiliation of a refusal of their application for admission in the ordinary course to the gallery. Probably owing to the many other emergent calls upon his time and attention and to his latter illness, Mr. Montagu was unable to deal with this matter, for nothing appears to have been done until quite recently when my attention was once more called to this grievance by some Indian friends. I at once brought the matter to the notice of Colonel Wedgwood and Mr. Bennett, and, apparently, owing to their intervention, the disability has, I am now informed, been removed.

It is thus possible for Indians, in common with all other sections of the general public to attend the debates in the House of Commons without having to arm themselves with tickets from members or the India Office.

I shall be glad if you will make this fact generally known through the columns of your paper.

Mr. Justice Kumara Swamy Sastri delivered judgment in the suit brought by Messrs. Selvan Brothers against the Madras Corporation for damages to the extent of Rs. 12,000 on the score that a house of theirs had collapsed as result of certain excavation carried out by the Corporation for building underground drains. His Lordship in dismissing the suit held that no negligence had been proved against the Madras Corporation. The work of excavation for drainage purposes had been carried out with due care and caution.

* * * *

The Government of India have accorded sanction to the issue of free rations to the wives and children of British soldiers in place of the subsistence allowances hitherto in force. The issue will be made at the scale of one full ration for the wife and a half ration for each child up to 16 years of age. In those cases in which it is found impossible to issue free rations in kind a compensating allowance of twelve annas a day for the wife and six annas a day for each child may be claimed.

Health Department Organisation.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

BY JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

IV.—PART.

I would suggest this Division of the City into 10 parts, each in charge of a Senior Sanitary Inspector and a further sub-division with 50 visits in charge of Senior Sanitary Inspectors instead of the five Assistant Health Officers, 20 medical graduates as Senior and Junior Medical Inspectors, and 50 sub-assistant surgeons as Assistant medical Inspectors. The functions to be discharged by this subordinate staff are quite distinct and different from the proper work of medical officers of health. But, however, well-trained they may be Sanitary Inspectors cannot, of course, be expected to be Medical Officers of Health, or should not venture to encroach on the province of Health Officers. "No apprehension need be felt", declared Sir James Crichton-Browne, "that the higher education of the Sanitary Inspector would lead him to encroach on the province of the Medical Officials." As the function of the Sanitary Inspectors is not medical, no medical qualifications are necessary, but sanitary qualifications are imperative and indispensable. "The whole scope of preventive medicine as it presents itself to the medical man", says Sir James, "does not fall within his (Sanitary Inspector's) purview, but there are certain sections of it with which he cannot be too well acquainted." The syllabus of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board has this in mind. In England no man can be appointed a Sanitary Inspector unless he has obtained a certificate from the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board or some recognised equivalent. A similar condition should be imposed in Bombay. Dr. Turner's proposed "Sanitary Inspector's Examination" should be the equivalent of the English standard in order to ensure the same class of efficient inspectors. Robertson's "Sanitary Law and Practice" says that "the ideal procedure" and "the man who makes the best Sanitary Inspector is he who has had some experience in practical work with a plumber or both. . . . The best preparation would be obtained by spending a year with a plumber, a year or two with a builder and then passing on to take up a position as a clerk in a Sanitary Inspector's office, and preparing while there for the certificate of one or the other of the examining boards." "I confess myself", says Sir James, "a believer in the old apprenticeship system, and can think of no better training for the future Sanitary Inspector than that obtained as a pupil in the office and on the rounds of one actually practising the craft, which he proposes to follow. The work of the Sanitary Inspector should become a definite career presenting an attractive opening to boys leaving our secondary schools." This ought to be our aim and ideal. The Corporation of Bombay might well take the lead, for the purpose of recruiting its Sanitary Inspectors, to formulate, in conjunction with Government, a Sanitary Examiner's Board, with a definite syllabus, to attract secondary school-boys and thus call into existence an efficient army of Sanitarians. They will be in great demand all over India. As a beginning, some selected candidates may be sent to England to obtain the theoretical and practical knowledge and training demanded of them. The salary of the Sanitary staff should be as follows:—Junior Inspectors, Rs. 100—20—300; and Seniors, Rs. 300—30—600. The Juniors would be eligible for promotion to the rank of Seniors.

Conservancy Branch.

The sanctioned staff is to comprise one Senior Assistant Health Officer on the maximum pay of Rs. 1,200, who will supervise generally and also Conservancy work. Under him there is to be a Conservancy Assistant on a graded salary of Rs. 450—30—600, plus conveyance allowance. There are to be five Supervisors corresponding with the five Assistant Health Officers. Under the Supervisors there are to be 12 Assistant Supervisors corresponding with the 10 Senior and 10 Junior Medical Inspectors. Under the 12 Assistant Supervisors there are to be 50 Overseers, corresponding with the 50 medical assistants of the sub-assistant surgeon class. These are exclusive of the four Special Overseers for Motor loading and 12 Leave Reserve. These Overseers and Supervisors are to be "qualified sub-overseers or veterinary graduates" matriculates before appointment and must "pass the Sanitary Surgeons' Examination within two years of appointment." "For the higher posts men should be qualified overseers, or qualified for appointments as an inspector in one of the Engineering branches, or Veterinary graduates, or should have 10 years' service in the subordinate grades, and be specially selected by the Commissioner for promotion." The salaries of Overseers range from Rs. 55 to 125, of Assistant Supervisors Rs. 150—10—250 plus 25 C. A., and Supervisors Rs. 250—10—300 plus 50 C. A.

Criticism.

I believe it is difficult to conceive a more fantastic scheme of qualifications. I wish somebody would transmit this scheme for the opinion of the Institute of Cleansing Superintendents. Whoever heard of a Medical Officer appointed as a Cleansing Superintendent. Yet Mr. Monie recommends and the Corporation accepts it. He writes:—"I recommended some time ago the appointment of a separate Chief Superintendent of Cleansing. No decision was arrived at in regard to this proposal, and I was meanwhile allowed to retain an Assistant Health Officer, whose appointment I proposed to abolish if the new post was created." This was wise, but wisdom is diluted by delay. "I am willing to drop the proposal for the appointment of a Chief Superintendent of Cleansing on Rs. 1,000, if the appointment of the Assistant Health Officer at the Head Office, which I proposed to abolish, should be continued . . . and if the existing appointment of Superintendent of Conservancy on Rs. 350—500 plus conveyance allowance, should be converted with that of a Conservancy Assistant and graded to Rs. 450—30—600 plus conveyance allowance." *Facilis est descensus Averni.* I understand that an efficient Cleansing Superintendent should have (a) organising ability, (2) capacity to control men, (c) practical experience of horses and bullocks and understand what treatment to apply in cases of emergency, (d) knowledge and skill in the management of various kinds of Motor Traction, (e) conversant with modern types of Destructors, (f) work and maintenance of Depots and Wharves, (g) a thorough knowledge of the appliances required for street cleansing, refuse collection and also disposal of all material, either by Destructor or otherwise, (h) conversant with salvage and the utilisation of refuse and finally "A knowledge of Farming." What does a Medical Official understand about all this? I would suggest the importation of a capable Cleansing Superintendent from England to organise the Cleansing Department just as the Corporation employed an efficient Superintendent for organising the Bombay Fire Brigade. It will repay tenfold in health and happiness.

A capable Cleansing Superintendent, and a capable assistant directly under the Health Officer and his preventive assistant would suffice for the superior supervising staff. For the staff under the Cleansing Superintendent we do not want Sanitary Surgeons or Veterinary Surgeons. The latter would do well for the Veterinary branch of the Health Administration, but are not required for the Cleansing Work.

Cleansing Department.

The importance of an efficient Cleansing Department cannot be overrated. "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." "The great scourges of the past such as cholera, small-pox, etc., stand out as beacons to warn us against any neglect in sanitation. Therefore the thorough cleansing of our towns and cities is of the most vital importance. Sir Robert Rawlinson, an eminent sanitorian, once said: "The foundation of sanitary science is scavenging.'" (*Vide* the Sanitary Journal for May, 1912.) In our own city as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta declared in season and out of season, Dr. Hewlett, the most efficient of our past Health Officers, uset to proudly proclaim that he was the great scavenger of the City. No wonder those who believe in cleanliness being next to godliness, see "a poetic side even to street cleansing work . . . such foundations one might regard as angelic." The scavengers may not be "angels of light", but they are "angels of health." Upon the efficient execution of their work public health chiefly depends and not upon medical officials.

The health of the city depends mainly upon the purity of the air. The atmosphere is, however, contaminated with smoke from mills and factories, dust from roads, gases from decomposing animal and vegetable matter, and the mephitic exhalations, from our drains. Under the circumstances the most important official in the hygiene hierarchy, the very backbone of cleanliness is the Halalcore. So long as we suffer the fate of Tantalus in Bombay, and so long as the water closet system is not universal, the Halalcore must receive great attention. It is a criminal blunder to overburden him with work. Several years ago test audit was inaugurated, and elaborate statistics compiled as to what work was required from the Halalcore. These figures were not submitted to the Corporation, but it was an open secret that the men were required to do more than they could accomplish within the time they worked. The result was the scandalous, deposit of excreta in drain pipes. The first remedy therefore is a sufficient number of Halalcores. But these Halalcores are proverbially a lazy lot unless well supervised. I believe the best Supervisors would be Halalcores themselves. I would therefore suggest the appointment of a certain number of Halalcores as Havaldars and Inspectors with salary ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 45 or 50. The prospect of inspectorship would ensure energy and vigilance. No Halalcore should get less than Rs. 20 a month in these expensive days. The work of cleansing the gullies should be entrusted to Halalcores; and the work of roads should be entrusted to the Mahars of the class now engaged. There should be Mahar muccadams and inspectors over them with the same wages as the Halalcore muccadams and inspectors I advocate. These muccadams and inspectors should be recruited equally from the Halalcore class and the Mahar class. An admixture of these two classes would lead to a healthy competition to justify their elevation to the rank of inspectorships.

This staff should of course come under the supervision of the inspectorial staff. I would give the Cleansing Dpartment 10 Supervisors, and 50 Overseers. The salary of the Overseers should be Rs. 80—10—150 for Juniors, Rs. 150—10—200 for Seniors, and for Supervisors Rs. 200—20—400 plus conveyance allowance. Overseers should of course be eligible for the post of Supervisors, but none of them should be eligible for the post of Assistant Cleansing Superintendent or *Cleansing Superintendent* unless they have the requisite qualifications. The Assistant should get Rs. 400—750, and the Superintendent Rs. 750—1,200. I am convinced nothing but a thorough overhauling on these lines will enable us to get rid of plague, cholera and small-pox as they did in England. No amount of Infant Welfare or Mother Welfare or Tuberculosis League will make an appreciable impression on infant mortality or other mortality without an enthusiastic Superintendent and energetic staff to cleanse the Augean Stables.

The qualifications requisite are a good physique, for energetic out-door work. Laziness is the sort of all evil. We do not want men with sanitary qualifications for this work. Dr. Turner himself declared that they were not wanted. In Bombay we must accept the fact, he wrote, that cleansing the streets, cleansing house gullies and emptying privies is a "branch of the Public Health Administration of the utmost importance. But there is much more interesting and equally valuable work done daily—and which could be much developed, were the Health Officers not hampered by the work of immediately supervising the conservancy of the City which could be done by a responsible officer, who *need not necessarily have had a training in sanitary science.*" This is the true principle to apply. We must organise our Health Department upon some intelligible basis and scientic foundation. These are to separate the curative from the preventive medicine, and confine each to its proper sphere of operation. The preventive medicine should be divided with medical and sanitary branches. The medical branch should be recruited from those who are qualified for preventive medicine; but the Sanitary branch should not be medicals. They are not concerned with all the aspects of public health with which preventive medicine deals. They should have a sufficient sanitary training; and they must be energetic men, and not medical gentlemen soured by the odoriferousness of gullies and privies. The Sanitary Department should again be different from the Cleansing Department. No knowledge of Sanitary Science is required for the cleansing inspectors or supervisors whatever they are designated. The modern cleansing Superintendent, however, "should be so trained as to be in possession of a thorough knowledge of the details of his work, which have become of late years much more technical and scientific. . . . Many changes have occurred and important factors have already come into operation demanding from us special skill and knowledge of mechanical powers, and the generating of these powers from sources within the province of a cleansing department." The Cleansing Department is not only the mainstay in the health of the people; but an efficient staff would be economical in utilising fish offal for good manure, and convert City refuse into good fertilisers, and salvage of refuse into sources of revenue. The status of the Cleansing Superintendent should be commensurate with his responsibilities, remembering always that the scavenger is the angel of health; that scavenging is the foundation of Sanitary Science and that cleanliness is next to godliness.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be thankful to you if you kindly insert the following few lines in your well-esteemed paper so that the students appearing at the University examinations may be saved from various bodily disorders that begin to appear at the time of examination.

It has been seen that generally two papers are set in the examination every day, there being no interval of sufficient rest to enable the student to revise his next two subjects in which he has to appear the next day. The poor student having answered his first two papers comes home in the evening quite tired and exhausted. But he cannot take rest. He has got to hurry over his next two subjects in which he has to appear the next day. On account of exhaustion coupled with anxiety his brain refuses to work, but the poor boy has to make it work till late at night. The result is that he feels giddy and nervous, suffers from head-ache, his sleep is disturbed there is heaviness in the head and eyes, his limbs begin to shake, his thoughts begin to wander, his heart beats fast and lastly his digestive system goes out of order. The next day while he is in the examination hall, his vitality is so much lowered that he cannot answer properly those questions which he would otherwise do when he is in a normal state of mind and body. Little do the examiners know how awfully will the abovementioned symptoms tell upon the health of the students appearing at the University examinations.

The object of my writing this letter is, that if the students were given only one day's interval after each paper or every two papers, they can have sufficient rest and time to prepare themselves for the next paper quite caimly and smoothly.

It is my request, therefore, to the University authorities kindly to consider over this important affair for which the students will bless them indeed, if from the next examinations they find the change which I have pointed out.—Yours etc.,

AWAT T. SHAHANI.

ADMINISTRATION BY COUNCIL IN BHAVNAGAR.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—An administrative council with Sir P. D. Pattani as the president has been formed to conduct the State affairs during the minority of the present Maharaja Saheb.

I beg leave to bring the following to the kind and generous attention of the Council:

(1) The present working system of the State departments require to be thoroughly revised and new codes should be issued to suit the changed times. This can be conveniently done by appointing a Commission of competent hands to inquire into the present systems and to report their recommendations with reasons for changes additions, etc., to be made. They should be empowered to record evidences of the officers and the public concerned as is the case in Government appointed Commissions.

(2) To increase trade facilities it is an urgent necessity to have improvements made in the port of Bhavnagar either by extending the port department or introducing a trust system with an expert at the helm. Mahuva and Victor ports will be shortly connected with a railway line. They, too, require to be better looked after than heretofore. A special commission of selected officers and merchants of the State should be appointed to inquire into this and other sources of trade development.—Yours etc.,

A CITIZEN.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

THE NATIONAL WEEK.

FORMATION OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 14.

Ahmedabad with the rest of India celebrated the National Week from the 6th to the 13th instant in a manner befitting its position. Meetings were arranged every evening in different parts of the city when the various topics engaging the public mind were fully discussed and resolutions adopted on national lines. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Contributions towards the Jallianwalla Baugh Memorial Fund were collected. The final figures, when out, will be the true index to the people's response to the sacred call.

Gujrati Literary Conference.

The Easter saw Ahmedabad the meeting place of persons from far and near who came together for the purposes of the sixth Gujarati Literary Conference. Rabindranath Tagore attended in response to a special invitation. His was a triumphal progress through Gujarat and Kathiawar. Returning to the province he had visited earlier in his youth, the poet freely acknowledged the high love and veneration which overwhelmed him on all sides. The Ahmedabad public had the fortune of hearing three lectures of the poet the audience being quite large on all occasions. The novel features in the conference organisation indicate "the new spring time that has come into the national life of India."

Mrs. Besant in Gujarat.

Since I last wrote to you, Mrs. Besant has toured round the province. Her sojourn can be called successful except for an unfortunate incident or two. With her arrival, the National Home Rule League laun hed its electioneering campaign. They have issued pamphlets laying down the planks in their platform. Mrs. Besant is quite an adept at presenting things in their brightest colours, and one would think after hearing her that a millenium was dawning in India. She complained of misrepresentations at the hands of her opponents and asked people to be straightforward and fair in their political fights. It would have been good for her followers to heed to the remarks of their leaders. But Mr. M. C. Patel thought otherwise and created some trouble at a meeting in the evening by making uncalled-for personal attacks on the Hon. Messrs. Patel and Khaparde. The next day she visited Nadiad where from she is said to have wired to her paper that the Hon. Mr. Patel was unpopular in Kaira as he had not thought of getting down at Nadiad.

The Labour Trouble.

Exception has been taken to certain remarks in my letter about the relation of Labour with Capital. The atmosphere then prevailing was quite favourable but the recent happenings completely bear me out. There are individual Capitalists who have done in the past and would do even now something for the welfare of their employees, while others would regard it doing great favours when they satisfied the legitimate claims of the labourers. We all sang praises in honour of the millowners, when they recently invited the workers to form their unions and to represent their grievances through them. They talked of arbitration in case of disagreement. But all proved slippery. The recent refusal of some of the millowners to refer the dispute to arbitration shows every thing in its true colours. However, all is well that ends well. We may expect a temporary settlement if not a permanent one from the new arbitration.

A Chamber of Commerce.

Ahmedabad is a centre of commerce that every day gains in importance. It is a wonder that it could do so long without a chamber of commerce. Better late than never, and hence we welcome the scheme newly put forward for having one. An influential organising committee is appointed. It is hoped it will very soon come out with its proposal.

THE VOICE OF CITIZENSHIP

Mr. Jehangir R. Parakh writes:—

As I feel it, the following extract from Proudhen's "Qu'est-ce que la Propriete" worthy of our national consideration:—

"All questions of legislation and politic are matters of science, not of opinion. Th legislative power belongs only to the reason methodically recognised and demonstrated. To atiribute to any power whatever th right of veto or of sanction, is he last degr of tyranny. Justice and legality are i things as independent of our approval mathematical truth. To compel, t only to be known; they need only t sidered and studied. What then, tion, if it is not the sov is not the source of the legi The nation is the guardian nation is the executive p zen may assert: "Th just;" but his opinion himself. That the truth may become a law, it m Now, what is it to reco to verify a mathematical calculation, it is to repeat to observe a phenomeno fact. Only the nation has "Be it known and decreed"

Preventive and curative [illegible] being distributed gratuitiously suffering from Influenza under of the 'Seva Samati' of Mansa kantha Agency from the 4th ins wards.

STORY OF LIGHTNING REVOLT

GERMAN LIBERALISM VINDICATED

MILITARISM CRUSHED.

PEOPLE'S VICTORY: LABOUR TRIUMPHANT.

The mail papers to hand bring fuller details of the story of the German Revolt and the Militarists' Collapse. We give below the story in a connected form as reported during the mail week in the "Manchester Guardian". The account vindicates German Liberalism; militrism has once again been been crushed and people's victory is asserted.

FRIDAY, Mar. 19.

The end of the militarist adventure in Germany was signalled by the flight of Kapp and Luttwitz, which was announced in our later editions yesterday, says the "Manchester Guardian" Reuter telegrams received yesterday show that Dr. Kapp left the Chancellery in Berlin at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, while the Communists were gathering on the outskirts of the city. Already President Ebert and Noske, the Defence Minister, are back in Berlin from Stuttgart; the triumph of "the people" has been proclaimed, and a general return to work ordered.

But, while the collapse of the militarists is complete, after five days of an utterly ineffective attempt to exert power, the old Government is not safely restored. Crowds representing the Communist element with which the Government will now have to reckon have been in conflit with regular troops in Berlin and many other German towns.

The heaviest fighting occurred at Dortmund, where, according to Reuter's correspondent, the Regular troops, Citizens' Guard and Public Security Guard, were over-whelmed by armed workmen. Serious risings are reported from, among other places, Dusseldorf, Hagen, Liepzig, and Nuremberg. A struggle of which the end is not yet known is going on at Ohrdruf, in Th[illegible] between Regular troops and and Independents and Communists. At Kiel military rule has been abolished and a Committee of Action appointed from parties loyal to the Constitution.

Kapp and his associates, our Berlin correspondent says, are not to go scot-free on the strength of any agreement for amnesty made before their resignation with persons not charged with authority from Stuttgart. No amnesty has yet been granted. All such matters have still to be decided by the National Assembly, which will settle the question of the reconstitution of the Government.

The Government may find the extreme Left more difficult to control than the Right. It is stated that the Independent Socialists refuse to co-operate with the Bauer-Noske Government.

AMNESTY OR NO?

TEST OF DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

BERLIN, THURSDAY NIGHT, Mar. 18.

To-day has been a triumph for German democracy but everything now depends upon the qestion of an amnesty, writes the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." If an amnesty is granted, then there cannot be the remotest doubt that the Doberitz mutiny has been successful. Every main point in Luttwitz's ultimatum is conceded: early elections, popular presidential vote, and a change in the personal of the Government. If now the conspirator come off scot-free a decisive precedent is established and Praetorianism recognised as a force in German politics.

As yet the Democrate Majority Socialists, and Independents are strongly against an amnesty, and should carry the day in the National Assembly, which meets here again on Monday,. But it is a very delicate question to discuss with the Doberitz troops still armed to the teeth only a couple of hours rapid march from the [illegible]stag building. The desirable course [illegible] be to arrest and prosecute all the [illegible]ors, high or low, directly or in[illegible] involved. One curious and very [illegible]sult would be that a number of [illegible]s on the Allied list of war [illegible] be involved, and the [illegible]es would vindicate upon [illegible]d wicked men the wrongs [illegible]man democracy but the [illegible] too, which have their [illegible]t them. The problem [illegible]hifted on to a new and

[illegible]grams or newspapers have [illegible]r nearly a week. Conse[illegible] completely ignorant of [illegible] world is saying or how [illegible]cted by the lies, mainly [illegible] sent out by the past censor[illegible] sent out by the past censor[illegible]itz thrugh the Wolff Agency, [illegible]were constantly under military [illegible]One despairs, therefore, of [illegible]lish opinion realise fully the [illegible]he deep significance of this popular victory over the militarists and the century-old military tradition.

Many things may now go wrong and the victory be specialed, for a difficult political clearing up is about to begin. But the Germans have proved by this gesture their right to the recognition by the outside civilised world of the distinction so often made by President Wilson and others between the German people and the Prussian military caste, which if things go well and London assists, is now finally and for ever crushed.

ALLIES' CONGRATULATIONS.

BERLIN, March 19.

The semi-official news agency here announces that the British, Italian, and Belgian Charges d'Affaires called on the Vice-Chancellor, Herr Schiffer, to-day to congratulate the Government on the speedy removal of the so-called Kapp Government. They declared that the Entente representatives had had no relations whatever with the rebels, but had been entirely on the side of the constitutional Government. They hoped that the new crisis evoked by the continuation of the general strike would speedily be overcome in favour of the democratic idea, for, they added, what Germany needed was order and work.

Lord Klimarnock added that, in his view, the granting of supplies was only possible if constitutional conditions prevailed in Germany, and that there could be no question of any such assistance if peace and order were disturbed from any side.—Reuter.

700 KILLED AT DORTMUND

PRISONERS REPORTED SHOT.

PARIS, SUNDAY, Mar. 20.

The "Matin" publishes a letter from a French officer belonging to the French Mission at Dortmund describing the capture of that town by the Spartacists "on March 17." The officer writes:—

"Several thousand armed workmen advanced against Dortmund from the surrounding districts. Parties of workmen disarmed the regular troops, many being killed in this operation. The Prefecture of Police was seized and the Director of Police shot. Later I was informed officially that a Workers' Council had established authority. The following day (March 18) I left by the last train It was stated that 700 men had been killed. All the prisoners had been shot on the spot."—Reuter.

THE FIGHT FOR COMMUNISM.

The position in the provincial centres of Germany is given in the following telegram:

RHINELAND.

A Dusseldorf message reports that the whole industrial region is in the hands of the Communiss. Military reinforcements are being sent from other parts of the country, and especially in the Ruhr region The position is so serious in the Rhineland that 1,600 men, commanded by a general of the Reichswehr, penetrated into territory occupied by the British and were disarmed and placed under military surveillance. A statement issued by the Inter-Allied Rhine Commission says that while marching to the attack on thetown of Remscheid the Government troops were overwhelmed by by Communists and forced to retreat, being finally obliged to enter the occupied territory. They were sent to Soligen and disarmed.—Reuter.

KIEL.

Street fighting lasted until Friday evening, and quiet was only restored after the withdrawal of the regular troops to barracks, where they entrenched themselves. At 7 p.m., according to Reuter's Agency, the troops, together with volunteers, made a sortie which enabled them to escape across the Kiel Canal. The troops in the old station building were disarmed on Friday without bloodshed. Big crowds were in the streets on Friday viewing the numerous houses which were demolished in the course of the fighing. Whole streets show hardly one whole window or one undamaged facade. The entire conomic life of the city is at a standstill. The number killed in Thursday's fighting is estimated at 150, and the number of wounded at several hundrad.

The military power on Friday was fully in the hands of the new Governor, Admiral Evers, and the People's Council, consisting of one representative of the German People's party, and the Democrats, and two representatives of the Socialist parties respectively.

LEIPZIG.

According to a Dresden message to yesterday's "Hamburger Nachrichten," forwarded by Reuter, Leipzig is being successfully cleared by regular troops. The Volkshaus is in flames, and the workmen's losses are exceedingly heavy. Over a hundred workmen fell in an attempt to capture the Thomas School.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" also reports that regular troops which were being besieged in the Castle at Slesvig have surrendered unconditionally, and power is again in the hands of the old Government. The Castle garrison had six killed and badly wounded. On the side of the people one man was killed and one wounded.

DUSSELDORF.

According to news received in Brussels and forwarded by Reuter, Dusseldorf fell into the hands of the Spartacists on Friday night, the Government troops evacuating the town without fighting. The Belgian outpost line on the right bank of the Rhine withdrew to the left bank without meeting with any interference. Precautionary measures have been taken to oppose any attempts against the bridgeheads by the Spartacists.

The occupation of Duisburg (near Dusseldrof) by the Spartacists is hourly expected.

CASSEL.

The general strikes in Cassel and Frankfort have ceased. As far as could be ascertained 17 people were killed and 43 were badly and 12 slightly wounded in the disturbances.

CONCESSIONS TO TRADE UNIONS.

A PEOPLE'S ARMY.

Berlin, Saturday, March 20.

Victory is now complete and sealed. A conference with trade unions this morning resulted in an agreement, of which the following are the main points:—

1. The strike to end at once.
2. Noske, Heine, and Oeser to be ejected from the Government.

(Noske needs no explanotion. Heine, as Prussian Minister of the Interior, was Noske's brutal second. Oeser locked out the railway workshops men, and compelled them to accept piece-rates and longer hours.)

3. Both the Imperial and Prussian Ministries to be rebuilt.
4. Trade unions to be consulted in the framing of both the new Ministries.
5. Coal and potash syndicates to be nationalised.
6. Electrical power stations and coal mines to be nationalised.
7. The punishment of all involved in the Kapp-Luttwitz, coup, and the confiscation of their property.
8. The formation of a People's Army composed only of members of trade unions.

It should be pointed out that trade unionism now includes the German Civil Service, bank-clerkdom, and a vast section of the salary-earning bourgeoisie. When these points of agreement come to be formulated it will almost certainly be found that phrases will be employed limiting or making conditional their applicability. But on the whole the bourgeoisie is quite willing to pay the price of their salvation to the workers. The concessions do not constitute Bolsheyism or anything like it, but rather a radical programme of an English type. One startling feature is the new army, and it may not issue eventually in the form I have given, but as a citizen militia, something like our old Territorials.

Not too serious a view is taken here of the troubles in various parts of Germany. It is absurd, for example, to speak of a Soviet Republic being established in any particular town when all that has happened is that the workers of all Socialist sections have at a crisis taken control of the local administration, gas, electricity and scavenging. These symptoms are simply a sort of cutaneous eruption owing to the disease of the central organ. After the victory here at the centre the rest of Germany should return to the normal within a few days. But the political clock cannot be put back to where it was eight days ago. A new era has opened, and it will be a very difficult one.

IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR IN BERLIN.

AGREEMENT WITH TRADE UNIONISTS

Berlin, Sunday, March 21.

The night from Friday to Saturday passed off quietly in the city, and yesterday also there were no untoward incidents. The Imperial Chancellor, Herr Bauer, and several Ministers returned to the capital at noon yesterday. The Imperial President, Herr Ebert, is due to arrive to-day.

Newspapers are not yet being published. The general strike concluded yesterday at noon, but it will not be possible for work to be resumed throughout the country until Monday morning.

The decision to end the strike was come to after a conference between the General Commission of Trade Unions and representatives of the Coalition parties.

The latter accepted the following conditions:—

"The representatives of the workers will participate in the re-formation of the Cabinets of Germany and of Prussia, subject to the preservation of the constitutional rights of the National Assembly.

All disloyal troops are to be disbanded and to be replaced by formations drawn from reliable sections of the Republican population, and especially from organised workers.

In addition to these main requirements there shall be the socialisation of such industrial enterprises as admits of being so dealt with.

All persons implicated in the rebellion are to be disarmed and punished, and all persons who are known to be reactionary are to be removed from the Administration.

These demands, which have been accepted by the Coalition parties, are recognised as representing a substantial strengthening of democracy and as ensuring a considerable extension of social legislation and administration. Leading publicists are of opinion that, although the Kapp revolutionary movement has been a great misfortune to the German people, it will be to a considerable extent compensated for by the victory of democracy which has been obtained and by the assertion of the rights of Labour against militarism.—Wireless Press

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Ebert returned to Berlin at eleven this morning. The entire Cabinet is now back in Berlin, and has been in session since two o'clock.

A leader of the Independent Socialists stated to-day that the Independent Socialist party demanded the unconditional retirement of Heren Noske and Heine as part of their conditions for the repeal of the general strike order.

The south-eastern part of Germany is reported quiet, but unrest is said to be spreading amongst the agricultural classes in Pomerania and Mecklenburg. The Communists are still in control of Stettin.—Reuter.

NOSKE'S RETIREMENT SUSPENDED.

Stuttgart, Saturday, March 20.

Noske remains Minister of Defence by the wish of the Social Democrats and the Centre party, wires the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The chief reason is that the officers of the Reichswehr who remained faithful to the Ebert Government insist upon him staying, and would probably resign if he went. This would seriously weaken the only force on which the Government can rely.

The danger of violence from the extreme Right and the extreme Left is not yet over. The mutinous Reichswehr and the Baltic troops are still armed and billeted near Berlin, and armed Spartacist risings still occur locally, although their magnitude is exaggerated into "Bolshevism" in order to justify the retention of Noske. South German troops are ready to go north to meet both dangers.

Noske's retention is probably only a temporary measure meant to carry the Government safely through the disturbed transition. Once the country has settled down it will hardly be possible for him to remain.

AGITATION IN FRANCE.

THE REPORTED GERMAN MOVE INTO THE RUHR.

Paris, Sunday Afternoon, March 21.

After seeing what they consider one golden excuse for spoiling the enemy the Nationalists of France are demanding that the reported advance of Ebert's Governmental troops into the basin of the Ruhr should be considered as a breach of the Treaty of Versailles sufficient to warrant Marshal Foch in occupying the whole region. They point out that the Ruhr coalfield is in danger, that German coal is all France can get from a Germany ruined by the general strike even more completely than it was by the treaty, that there is danger of Spartacist sabotage in the mines, that any way the disturbances in the coal valley will have their repercussion in the occupied regions, and finally—and this is a trump card of which the Supreme Council will hear more—that Westphalia is a neutral region under the treaty where no display of any sort is to be tolerated.

The "Temps" contents itself apparently with suggesting that this intervention and occupation should, if possible, come in the guise of assistance to Ebert—apparently in the same way in which Denikin and Koltchak were "assisted" against their Russion compatriots.

There is, however, another side to the picture in France. The trade unionists are determined to resist it with their whole strength. The General Federation of Labour, usually so conservative and cautious, is talking of a general strike to resist any such madness. This morning a great meeting was held in which many determined things were said on this point by even the most timorous of the leaders of Labour in France. Already it is announced in the "Eclair" that railwaymen in France have received a Ministerial circular telling them to be ready for mobilisation. This may mean nothing, or, as they fear, it may mean that the plan has at last been decided on, that the French Government is going to risk it.

Having given the gravest side of the situation, one is bound to add that competent and serious minded Frenchmen, who are no more lacking here than elsewhere, do not believe that such an act of stark folly as a military offensive, needless and provocative[illegible] against the proletarian section of the German people is on the point of being committed. And if Labour in France can prevent it, even the conservative, almost anti-Socialist Labour of the General Federation, such a blunder will not be committed.

SPARTACIST REVIVAL.

DELICATE PROBLEM FOR ALLIES.

Tuesday, March 23.

The Spartacist military concentration in the German industrial regions, which is the worst immediate consequence of the Monarchist attack on the Constitution, is giving cause for great uneasiness. The situation is only vaguely understood, but it is reported that a Red Army has been formed in the Ruhr district, and that German Government troops are being concentrated to meet it.

The strength of the Red Army is widely stated at from 20,000 to 40,000. It is certainly more numerous than the reliable Government troops available, and consists of more seasoned elements.

It was reported yesterday that artillery had been in action at several places in the Ruhr basin.

In dealing with this situation German Regular troops have advanced into a region where their presence is forbidden by the Treaty. Our Paris correspondent draws attention to a French Nationalist demand for drastic action such as occupation of the whole district, a movement which would be strenuously opposed by French Labour.

M. Longuet, who arrived in Manchester yesterday, assured our representative that in France there would be a strong public opinion against the military action for which the Nationalists are agitating.

A meeting of the Supreme Council, which Mr. Lloyd George attended, was held yesterday to discuss the situation.

President Ebert yesterday accepted the resignation of Herr Noske, the Defence Minis-

(Continued on page 13.)

Mother, Your Child needs a Harmless Laxative.

If Cross, Feverish, Constipated, Bilious, and the Stomach out of Order, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Don't scold your fretful, peevish, child. See if the tongue is coated; this is a sure sign that the little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with bile and imperfectly digested food.

When listless, pale, feverish, with tainted breath, a cold, or a sore throat; if the child does not eat, sleep or act naturally, or has stomachache, indigestion or diarrhœa, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the waste matter, bile and fermenting food will pass out of the bowels, and you have a healthy, playful child again. Children love this harmless "fruit laxative," and mothers can rest easy after giving it, because it never fails to make their little "insides" sweet and wholesome.

Keep it handy, Mother! A little given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow, but get the genuine. Ask your chemist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs" made by the California Fig Syrup Co., which has directions for babies, children of all ages, and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle.

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS

NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE

Remember imitations are sometimes substituted, so look and see that your bottle bears the name of the "California Fig Syrup Company." All leading chemists and bazaars sell "California Syrup of Figs," in two sizes.

B.S.A.

BICYCLES

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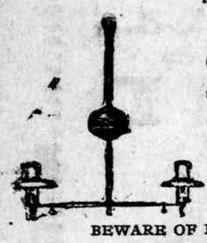

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STORY OF LIGHTING REVOLT.

(Continued from page 12.)

ter, whose dragooning policy had aroused revolt while it kept alive the old discredited militarism. His dismissal was a condition of co-operation by the Independent Socialists.

INSURGENTS IN NEUTRAL ZONE.

ALLIES AND TREATY RIGHTS.

Wednesday, March 24.

The situation in the Rhineland industrial district is not much clearer, since no news is received from those regions, but it certainly not less serious. The Communist army is now put at a strength of from 50,000 to 60,000, and its front is defined.

The force, or part of it, has advanced northwards from Essen to Wesel on the Rhine, and was there reported yesterday to be engaged with an inferior body of regular troops.

It is of great significance that a statement issued by Reuter yesterday, which may be regarded as semi-official, says the Allied Council, is considering the possibility of allowing the German Government to conduct military operations against the Spartacists in the Ruhr Valley, in a zone where German forces are not allowed under the treaty.

The revolt is not confined to the districts of the south-west. Violent collisions have occurred near Berlin. At Kiel naval men adhere to the Government on condition that they elect their own officers. Halle and other towns in Saxony are in the hands of Communists. The town of Slesvig is the latest capture.

It is now reported that General Luttwitz and Admiral von Thotha, two of the leaders of the counter-revolutionary *coup*, have been arrested. With this assurance of Government good faith towards the people comes the announcement that the Strike Committee has proclaimed a general resumption of work.

SETTLEMENT IN VIEW.

RUHR PROBLEM SOLVED FROM WITHIN.

Thursday, March 25.

The German turmoil approaches settlement. Our Berlin correspondent, in messages which appear on another page, gives reasons for the belief that Germany has proved herself at heart a liberal country. The sweeping popular victory, first over the old militarists represented by Kapp, Luttwitz, and Ludendorff, and then over the new militarism under the democratic masquerade of the Bauer Government as represented by Herr Noske, has been restrained from an attempt at popular dictatorship.

There is to be no Soviet regime, but the general strike has been suspended, on the Government undertaking to purge itself and the army of reactionary elements and to concede far-reaching demands. The principal of these is that no military action is to be taken against the armed workers of the Ruhr, and the Government has sent its representatives to negotiate with the workers' leaders in that region. Famine conditions in these industrial districts will incline extremists towards an accommodation.

The problem of the Ruhr region, which has been the cause of grave concern to the Allies, is thus likely to be settled from within and by German workers themselves. At the same time, it is noteworthy that according to a Reuter report from Paris, the Ambassadors' Council has consented in principle to the German application to send troops into the Rhineland neutral zone, and awaits only satisfactory guarantees that such an expedition would be withdrawn when its purpose of restoring order was achieved. French reactionaries, as our Paris correspondent shows, so view the situation as to be alarmed at the German settlement.

It is now becoming recognised that the so-called Spartacist revolt in Westphalia, as in other provinces of Germany, is essentially a reaction for the recent *coup d'etat*. The Allies' attitude in any case, is one of neutrality. Information received in official quarters in London yesterday show that, with the exception of the Wesel district, all is quiet. There has been very little hand-to-hand fighting, and Dusseldorf and Duisburg, which were the centres of the uprising, have now returned to a normal condition.

GERMAN LICERALISM VINDICATED.

MILITERISM CRUSHED.

BERLIN, TUESDAY EVENING
March 23.

Out of the militarist evil good is coming. Yesterday Berlin was beset with troops, and serious collisions, in two cases of the bloodiest nature, had already begun in the industrial suburbs. All the available military forces in Southern Germany were being set in motion towards the Ruhr valley. The Government, just returned from Stuttgart, was out of touch with the great political renaissance that has occurred. Regarding the Kapp-Luttwitz incident merely as a sort of *lese majeste* against itself, and angry with the party politicians who had been left behind in Berlin for having conceded too much to Labour, it had been with difficulty persuaded to get rid of Noske. But it meant to continue the Noske system, which has been its sole method of government for twelve months, a system which consisted in suppressing the free play of opinion in press and public meetings and depended upon the handy machine-gun for the allaying of discontent among the workers.

In the last twenty-four hours the Government has been diverted from its purpose by granite reality. To-night the Noske system is dead, let us hope for ever. Henceforward German political development will be guided not by the snarl of the machine-gun but by public opinion and the free play of ideas. The change is not due, on the Government's part, to any sudden enlightenment. On the contrary, it was a last decision of *Machtpolitik*. For one thing, the troops at its disposal were not nearly strong enough to enforce the simple Noske formula. Consequently, a pledge has been given to mitigate the state of siege, to withdraw the troops from the working quarters of Berlin, and to refrain from military action against the Ruhr and other "Bolshevik" districts.

GERMAN MILITARISM BANKRUPT.

In my earlier messages I have described both the mood of the troops and the suspicion and hatred of the masses towards the military arm. Had the Noske method under existing circumstances been blindly pursued it could only have led to disaster. It is not excluded that the extreme Left, if driven to desperation, would have been able to win over part of the army to its side, at least to the extent of allowing the seizure of its war weapons.

Kapp and Luttwitz, still more Ludendorff (who, if all the very detailed reports are as true as they seem, was the man behind the scenes), have not only bankrupted the old German militarism for good, but have knocked the arms out of the hands of Noske's new militarism, which was by no means so new as its democratic, anti-Bolshevik coat of paint tried to make it appear.

Does the new departure mean Bolshevism, or, to be more precise, the substitution of Soviet for Parliamentary methods? So far there is not the least reason to suppose so, despite what has happened in the Ruhr and elsewhere.

A general assembly took place this morning in Berlin of revolutionary councils; in other words, of active leaders of the Independent and Communist parties, the adherents of the Soviet system. If over Soviet-ists had a chance it is now. Yet the assembly decided to call off the strike. True, it does so reluctantly, and represents it as a mere interruption, a breathing space in the campaign. In fact it is definite enough. The speeches made clear that the workmen could not be depended upon to go farther after the concessions that had been made.

It is always so here. Even in the January and March troubles last year the fighting Spartacist forces were a mere handful. Dublin's Easter-week was an incomparably more serious affair. The Munich Soviet Government was not very real. In the last twelve months the extreme Left has proved itself unable to bring off a general strike of any magnitude. The Independents have many-minded and even contradictory leadership, their right wing indistinguishable from the more pious kind of English pacifist Labour. The Communists are without much following, and are even more divided. The German working man may be and ought to be, as he is, a human being very discontented, but so far from being Bolshevik he is still very unpolitical and sheepish, and his natural German tendency towards a normal, orderly life, and his German will-to-work are still operative. In the height of last week's crisis two-thirds of the Westphalian coalmines were still working. A workers' representatives of the Ruhr has been in Berlin these last few days arranging for food supplies to be exchanged for coal.

A FRUIT OF WAR.

What the German workman has acquired from the trial of war and revolution, however, is a deep, instinctive hatred of militarism and the military caste and a yearning for liberty. The very uniform of an officer is detested. It is no wonder that the mad, mischievous military *coup* of last week in Berlin has had such an enormous repercussion in industrial Germany. The repercussion is not Bolshevism, for which the German working-class mind is not ripe, which is quite inapplicable to Germany, and which as yet has not begun to be thought out even by its leading apostles here.

"BOLSHEVISM" REJECTED.

The general strike has been so miraculously complete and successful, first, because it has been anti-militarist; next, because it was ordered and supported by the liberal-minded officialdom of the bourgeoisie. After its triumph over Ludendorff, Luttwitz, and Kapp Germany has the right to be regarded as a genuinely liberal country. It would be hard to find a parallel in history for so impressive and so successful an assertion of democracy against a Praetorian armed force.

The Lieut.-Governor of Burma has appointed a Committee of 13 Budhists including a Sayadaws to investigate the question of extending to Lower Burma the authority of the Thatanabaing or Buddhist Archbishop in Mandalay whose authority at present is not recognised in Lower Burma. The question has arisen many times but has been shelved for lack of anything approaching unanimity. His Honour has stated that if a reasonably large majority favoured extension of Thatanabaing's powers Government would consider it favourably. Mr. Justice Maung Kin is Chairman of the Committee.

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5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

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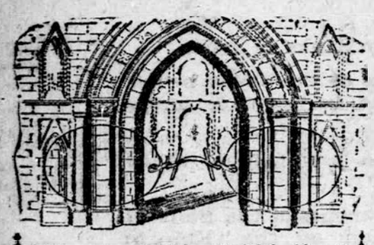

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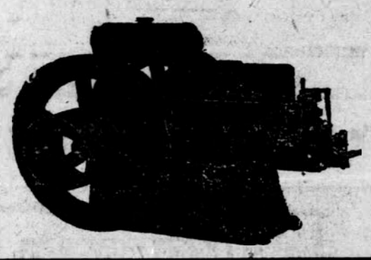

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Wadeva Street, Fort, Bombay.